

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901

XL-NO 19

LABOR LEADERS MUM

Wouldn't Tell Result of Amalgamated Committee Meeting First Day.

A DIVISION WAS RUMORED.

Some Said to Want to Accept Propositions Offered by J. P. Morgan. Others Said to Want to Hold Out For Better Terms.

Pittsburgh, July 31.—The propositions made to the officials of the Amalgamated association by J. P. Morgan were formally laid before the general executive board of the gathering of that body yesterday.

After many hours of quiet discussion the meeting adjourned until this morning, and it was announced that the discussion will again be taken up. About 6 o'clock last night the executive committee came out from the general offices of the Amalgamated association in the Bissell block and departed. President Shaffer, who started through the hall for the elevator, was met by the newspaper men and asked for some statement of the way matters stood. At first he evaded all questions and declared that he would not talk. When pressed earnestly, however, he turned and said: "I can say this and no more; there will be no meeting held tonight. A continuation of this conference will be held tomorrow."

Nothing to Say.

A little later, when the strike leader was standing at Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, he said: "There will be no official statement given out regarding this conference until the agreement between the Amalgamated association and the officials of the United States Steel corporation has been formally reached or else it is definitely decided that there will be a failure to agree. The members of the executive board will say nothing. They have taken an oath to remain quiet pending a decision of this matter." With this President Shaffer left the newspaper men and boarded a car for his home.

It is not a hitch over any one clause in the proposition for a settlement submitted by Mr. Morgan, of the steel corporation, to the Amalgamated association, that is holding back an early settlement. This intimation, while gathered from excellent authority last night, was given in confidence. The real cause of the trouble is that there are two pronounced elements found in the make-up of the executive board of the Amalgamated association.

The conservative force, headed by President T. J. Shaffer, Secretary John Williams, Trustee John Morgan and some of the older and more experienced leaders, were under too much favor upon the propositions submitted.

Some Would Hold Out.

On their face it was said they may not appear to be as complete a vindication for the workers as was hoped for, but the possibilities for extending the influence of the Amalgamated association through the mills of the corporation were considered good. The more radical element, which is largely made up of the aggressive and younger men, was understood to be anxious to hold out for more favorable terms. The controversy between the members of the board, while calmly conducted, was understood to have kept the members closely confined yesterday, and they were not near an agreement when an adjournment was taken last night, with the hope expressed by President Shaffer that the members would have time to sleep over the serious subject that they have been called upon to decide, and by this morning be in better mood to consider the matter and act wisely upon it.

The propositions that have been made to the workers have been so closely locked up in the minds of those interested that the men are afraid to even speak of strike matters.

The determination of the officials to keep silence pending a final termination of the struggle has gone so far that none of the members was found alone at any time after the adjournment last night. They all openly pronounced the propositions thus far outlined in the press as "guess work" and declared that it would be impossible for any one to give the true statement.

If the propositions are made public it will then be seen how far they depart from the outline thus far given.

STRIKE SPREADS IN 'FRISCO

About 12,000 Men Take Up Rumored Gauntlet of Certain Employers Against Unionism.

San Francisco, July 31.—The order for a general walkout of the City Front Federation, which comprises 14 unions and organizations, with a full membership of about 15,000, was made effective. About 3,000 of these men are employed at sea or in other cities, and the strike order does not apply to them until they return to San Francisco. About 12,000 men obeyed the order.

The City Front Federation is composed of the foreign organizations: Sailors' Union of the Pacific, four local unions of longshoremen, marine firemen, brotherhood of teamsters, ship and steamboat joiners, porters, packers, warehousemen, ship clerks, pile drivers and bridge builders, hoisting engineers, steam and hot water fitters and coal teamsters.

When the order to walk out went

into effect all the big shipping companies, with one exception, were left without a union man. By a special agreement, entered into some time ago between the Pacific Coast Steamship company and the firemen's union, firemen remained on the vessels of that company. Four coasting steamers, a ship and a schooner were the only vessels that went to sea.

It is claimed by the officers of all the organizations, involved that the strike is not purely an expression of sympathy with the union of teamsters or any other body of workers who are in dispute with their employers, but is a taking up of the gauntlet thrown down by the employers' association. In other words, the City Front Federation is determined to defend the principle of unionism, which the Associated Employers have announced their intention to crush out.

There is every prospect that many other unions will be drawn into the fight, in which case the business of the city may be completely tied up.

Several disturbances occurred, one shooting affray being rather serious.

MAY NOT USE LIQUOR.

Miss Ruth Hanna Will Officiate at the Launching of the Cruiser Cleveland.

Bath, Me., July 31.—According to reports, when Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of Senator Hanna, christens the new cruiser Cleveland at the Bath Iron works in September, water will be used instead of champagne. Very little champagne is wasted nowadays over the bows of new vessels in Maine. Many of the builders and owners are total abstainers, while others regard the champagne christening as fooling, or as less beautiful in symbolic sense than the liberating of a white dove, or the scattering of flowers.

When the six-masted schooner George W. Wells was launched in Camden last year a dozen white robed maidens scattered bushels of snowy blossoms over the ship's bow, and on another occasion last year a flock of white pigeons was loosed, after the fashion of the Japanese.

At Thomaston next Thursday a four-masted schooner is to be christened with sparkling water from a famous Maine spring, because the owner objects to wine on any occasion, and it happens that one of them also owns the spring.

SAMPSON'S LETTER TO SCHLEY

It Overruled Secretary Long's Instructions to Leave Cienfuegos For Santiago.

Washington, July 31.—The letter from Sampson to Schley, alleged by Captain Thomas F. Schley, son of Rear Admiral Schley, in a Salt Lake interview, to have been suppressed by the navy department, was written May 20, 1898. In it Sampson overruled the instruction of Secretary Long, who had just cabled him to order Schley to proceed off Santiago de Cuba, with his whole command, leaving one small vessel off Cienfuegos.

The letter was as follows: "After duly considering this telegram, I have decided to make no change in the present plan—that is, that you should hold your squadron off Cienfuegos. If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago, they must come either to Havana or Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war which they are said to bring for use in Cuba. I am therefore of the opinion that our best chance of success in capturing these ships will be to hold the two points—Cienfuegos and Havana—with all the force we can muster. If later it should develop that these vessels are at Santiago we can then assemble off that port the ships best suited for the purpose and completely blockade. Until we then receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Cienfuegos."

That Sampson had ever written such a letter was not revealed by him in any of his reports to the navy department. Schley himself was forced to make it public in a letter to the Senate committee on naval affairs at the time the promotions of the two officers were being discussed.

Secretary Long afterward said that he had never seen a copy of the letter until Schley sent it to the Senate committee, so that the suppression of it up to that time was the act of Sampson and not of the department.

SAYS HE IS TOO ILL.

Admiral Kimberly Asks to Be Excused From the Schley Inquiry Court.

Washington, July 31.—A letter was received at the navy department from Admiral Kimberly asking to be excused from the Schley court of inquiry on account of the state of his health. The admiral is understood to be suffering from heart trouble. The application was placed in the hands of Secretary Long, who will dispose of the matter from his home in Hingham, Mass.

Admiral Schley has made answer to the precept. The letter was mailed by his counsel Monday night, but prominent officials said it had not been received at the department up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the ordinary course of the mails the letter should have reached Secretary Long yesterday morning. The supposition is that if Secretary Long received the letter he took it with him on his departure from Washington without making its contents known.

It is certain that the letter of Admiral Schley comments upon the fifth specification of the precept, and, it is believed, makes certain suggestions regarding it.

BISHOP JOHN MOORE

DIED IN FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, Fla., July 31.—Bishop John Moore died at his home here after a long illness. He was surrounded by all the priests of Florida. The funeral will take place from the cathedral on Friday.

GREAT WHEAT YIELD.

Second Vice President of Santa Fe Road Estimates It as Large Than Ever.

CORN BY NO MEANS RUINED.

Wheat Crop Exceptionally Large in Kansas and Oklahoma and of Good Quality — More Rain in Kansas.

Outlook For Stock Raising Fine.

Chicago, July 31.—Paul Morton, second vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, speaking last night of the prospective corn crop, said:

"My estimate of the corn crop for this year places the yield for the entire country in the neighborhood of 1,500,000,000 bushels. Of course, this figure represents nothing more than a rough guess, which I have attempted to make after hearing the reports of our agents throughout the corn belt."

"The general corn crop is by no means ruined by the drought, although some districts have suffered severely. The wheat yield is larger than ever. Throughout Kansas and Oklahoma the crop was exceptionally large and the wheat is of good quality.

Topeka, Kan., July 31.—More rain fell in Eastern and Southern Kansas last night. An analysis of the crop situation since the effectual breakup of the drought gives the conclusion that there will be at least a third of a crop of corn raised. Some localities report that some of the corn was so backward before the coming of the rain that now it will have a good chance to make something. In the most fortunate of these places the corn will make nearly half a crop.

The live stock situation is also vastly improved, as there are now prospects of an abundance of forage for the coming season.

DROUGHT IN KENTUCKY BROKEN.

Heavy Rains In Some Places—Rains in Southwestern Ohio and Southern Illinois.

Louisville, Ky., July 31.—The drought in Kentucky was broken Monday night and Tuesday morning, when there were heavy rainfalls in Frankfort, Owingsville, Danville, Paducah, Shelbyville, Paris, Carlisle, Laucaster, Nicholasville, Burgin, Versailles and Hopkinsville. In many of these sections the rain was too late for early corn, but it will be of great value to tobacco and other late crops.

Washington, July 31.—The rains in the corn belt Tuesday were considerably less than during about the 48 hours preceding, but they fell where they were most needed—that is, in Southwestern Ohio and Southern Illinois.

There were also good rains in Tennessee and Arkansas, and more showers in Missouri, Iowa, Eastern Nebraska and Eastern Kansas.

Temperatures in the corn belt showed little change during the 24 hours preceding yesterday, the maximum having averaged rather less than 90 west of the Mississippi and slightly over that figure to the west. In the Atlantic states it was warm yesterday. In Washington the thermometer yesterday registered a maximum of 95 degrees.

ONE PASSENGER WAS KILLED.

Train Wrecked in Oklahoma—A Number Injured—Some Land-seekers Aboard.

Kremlin, Okla., July 31.—The northbound Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific passenger train, No. 2, which left El Reno, on which were some departing homeseekers, was wrecked while going at full speed about two miles south of here. C. L. McLain, of Enid, O. T., was killed and 24 other passengers received cuts and bruises. It is believed none but McLain was fatally hurt. The most seriously injured were:

L. J. Schmidt, Kansas City, cut badly on face and hands.

W. H. Kelsey, Medford, O. T., cut on head, face and hands.

James Taylor, Jamesport, Mo., severe cuts on chest and head.

G. H. Sholund, Victor, Colo., arm broken.

D. E. Saighman, Joplin, Mo., severely cut and injured internally.

K. Raub, North Topeka, Kan., thigh mashed, head bruised; serious.

A. N. Smith, Milo, Ia., back and wrist hurt; severe.

The injuries of the others consisted of slight cuts and bruises.

A broken rail in a culvert washed out by heavy rains, caused the wreck.

A stock train had passed the point just ahead of the passenger, and a farmer boy saw the broken rail and washout. He tried to warn the passenger engineer, but was too late.

MRS. HAWKINS TO ATTEND REGIMENTAL REUNION.

Connellsville, Pa., July 31.—A letter was received from Mrs. Hawkins, widow of Colonel Alexander Hawkins, of the Tenth regiment, saying that she and her daughter, Jessie, will be here today to be guests of honor at the regiment's reunion. This will be Mrs. Hawkins' first appearance at any event in honor of her husband's regiment since his death.

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WILL ROAD BE BUILT?

Asserted That Penny and Wabash People Had Several Conferences.

New York, July 31.—The Mall and Express said yesterday: "There have been several conferences during the last three weeks between representatives of the Pennsylvania and Gould interests, which may result in some disposition of the new Wabash line into Pittsburgh and possibly the establishment of a close working agreement between the several systems involved. In this event probably the rival road will not be built."

"It is assumed that under the arrangement the Missouri Pacific would have suitable traffic arrangement for using the Pennsylvania system as an eastern outlet."

\$500,000,000 ADDED

To Tax Valuation of Ohio Railroads, Tom Johnson Is to Demand, Over

COUNTY AUDITORS' FIGURES.

Expected Tuesday to Hear In a Few Days of the Time the Board Is Ready—Then He Is to Appear a Week From That Date.

Cleveland, O., July 31.—Mayor Johnson expected Tuesday to receive word in a few days from the state board of equalization that it will be ready to hear him on the subject of raising the tax valuations of railroads throughout the state over the figures fixed by county auditors. The hearing will not begin until a week from the date that the mayor receives the notice, as the state board has agreed to give him that much time.

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Washington, July 31.—Minister Wu has received the following cablegram from Prince Ching, through Chinese Minister Li at Tokio, dated July 27:

"I have received from the privy council a telegram stating that on the 9th of the sixth moon (July 24, 1901), an imperial edict was issued as follows:

"The tsung li yamen is to be replaced by wei wu pu (board of foreign affairs), which shall take precedence of the other six boards. Prince Ching is hereby appointed to be the supervisor of the said board. Wang Wen Shao, grand secretary, is appointed associate minister for foreign affairs.

Chu Tung Chi is transferred to be president of the said board and associate minister for foreign affairs. Hsu Shou Peng and Lien Fang are hereby appointed senior and junior vice presidents respectively."

FOREIGN BOARD FOR CHINA.

Ching Will Be at Head—Appointment by Imperial Edict.

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LIKELY IN GERMANY'S HANDS.

Account of Arrest of Murillo Probably Known to Officials.

New York, July 31.—All the facts relating to the detention of the Hamburg-American ship Allegheny at Cartagena and the arrest of Abel Murillo are by this time in all probability in the possession of the German government. Emil Boas, agent of the Hamburg-American line, said that he had cabled the facts as reported to him to the home office.

At the German consulate in this city it was stated that no official report had been received, either from Captain Low, of the Allegheny, or the Hamburg-American officials.

Consul General Arturo De Brigard, of the Colombian government, forwarded all information in his possession to the Colombian legation at Washington.

REPORTERS BARRED.

Amalgamated Association Maintains Utmost Secrecy.

Pittsburgh, July 31.—All newspaper men were ordered to be excluded today from the Bissell block, where the Amalgamated Association

TO HUNT FOR PEARY

THIRD RELIEF EXPEDITION OFF TO THE ARCTICS.

Explorer In One Party, Wife and Child In Another—No Word From Them Since Last Year—Confidence That He Has Found the Pole.

Where are Lieutenant Robert E. Peary? Mrs. Peary and little Miss Peary? Where is the Windward, the ship of the gallant arctic explorer? Has the American finally succeeded in reaching the north pole or is he stuck in the ice waiting for relief? Has Mrs. Peary succeeded in joining her husband or are they still hunting for each other in the frozen regions?

Such are the questions that are being asked by all interested in arctic exploration. To answer them and many related to them is the purpose of the relief expedition that has just been sent to find Peary. The ship Erik has sailed for the north, and when she returns, probably in September, she will bring news of the Pearys or of their whereabouts.

Lieutenant Peary is now engaged in his fifth polar expedition. He sailed on July 2, 1898, from New York, and since March 31, 1900, no word from him has come to us. Peary's ship, the Windward, was a present to him from Alfred Harmsworth, the English publisher. The Peary Arctic club, an association of Americans who believe that Peary will find the pole, is financially interested in the expedition. During the winter of 1898-9 the Windward was frozen in on the western coast of Greenland, and in September, 1899, she returned to Newfoundland, leaving Peary in the north. Since then the Peary Arctic club has sent three relief or communicating expeditions to him. The first, in 1899, on the Diana met the explorer, left with him provisions and coal and brought back news. The second, last year, on the Windward may have met with less success, for she is out yet. No one knows where she is. She has on board Mrs. Peary and Miss Marie Ahngelito Peary, who was born

ROMANCE OF PEKING SIEGE.

Minister Conger's Daughter and One of Her Rescuers to Wed.

Amid the flame and battle and famine of the siege of the foreign legations in Peking last year was born a pretty romance that is soon to result in a marriage. The woman chiefly concerned in the matter is Miss Laura Conger, eldest daughter of United States Minister Conger. Her fiance, Lieutenant Frederick E. Buchan, was one of the officers of the American force that helped to relieve the beleaguered legations. Miss Conger is the second young American woman who endured the horrors of the Peking siege to be married to an army officer. The first was Miss



MISS LAURA CONGER.

Mary Condit-Smith, who was wedded last February to Lieutenant Richard Hooker.

Miss Conger's family smilingly say that it is a case of love at first sight. Gratitude may have something to do with it, for the women of the legations were most happy to see the soldiers marching to their rescue. Later, however, when Miss Conger and Lieutenant Buchan had an opportunity to go out together on horseback they found that their regard rested on deeper foundations. Both the lieutenant and his future bride are passionately devoted to equestrianism. He is an officer in the Third cavalry and a native of Kansas.

Minister Conger and his wife consider their eldest daughter's happiness as somewhat in the light of a compensation for a past sorrow. At an early age Miss Conger was married to a man who proved utterly unworthy of her. The unhappy affair was terminated several years ago when Miss Conger obtained a divorce and the right to resume her maiden name. Her former husband enlisted during the Spanish war, was wounded and died in a southern hospital.

Lieutenant Buchan's bride is now 29 years old and is a handsome and accomplished woman. She has traveled widely and is a good linguist. Miss Conger has been from childhood a good mathematician and was, in fact, considered a prodigy in that line. For several years she held the responsible position of head bookkeeper in the office of the state treasurer of Iowa. She has been the confidant and constant companion of her father. During Minister Conger's residence in Brazil as United States minister to that country his eldest daughter was with him. Naturally she has seen much of the world.

DUSE WILL PLAY HERE.

To Be Accompanied by D'Annunzio, the Poet and Dramatist.

Among America's most distinguished and interesting visitors next winter will be Eleonora Duse, the greatest living actress of Italy if not of the world, and Gabriele D'Annunzio, considered by many the greatest Italian poet and dramatist since Alfieri. Duse and



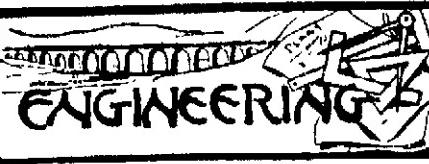
Photo by Willson, London.

ELEONORA DUSE.

D'Annunzio are to appear together. The actress is to present the works of the dramatist, and between the second and third acts he is to deliver a lecture on the philosophy of the play produced. The American tour of the two geniuses will cover five months and will embrace many of our principal cities.

According to a report circulated not long ago, Duse and D'Annunzio have long been lovers, but they have had numerous quarrels and reconciliations. It has even been said that D'Annunzio has made a mock of the actress' love for him and has held her up to scorn in his novel "Il Fuoco" ("The Fire"). They now seem to have made up their differences, possibly for the purpose of capturing American gold.

"This expedition is purely for business. There will be no scientific work. We want to find Peary, learn what he has done and bring him home if he wants to come. Peary, however, may change all our plans. If we should not find him, we will leave letters and supplies for him at different points and words for the natives, who know him as well as Chauncey M. Depew is known on Broadway. Then we will come home and go out again next year. My belief is, however, that we will find the discoverer of the north pole."



Engineering News describes range finder, the invention of a Frenchman, primarily intended for military use, but which can also be utilized in engineering reconnaissance work.

In construction the apparatus consists of two parallel telescopes, like an ordinary fieldglass, fitted with long range lenses and connected together by two bars, which are arranged to slide one within the other, so as to adjust the parallel lines of sight to the individual width between the eyes of the observer. The focusing is done in the ordinary manner, and the apparatus will serve all the purposes of a first rate fieldglass.

At the eye end of the telescopes, however, are two small pivoted levers, each carrying at its end a double refracting

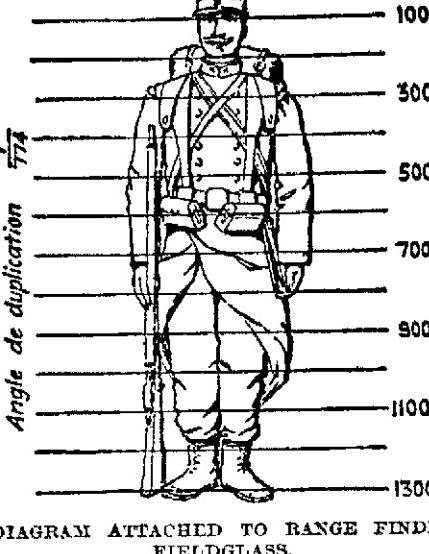


DIAGRAM ATTACHED TO RANGE FINDER FIELDGLASS.

quartz prism. These prisms can be thrown into the lines of sight, and they then have the effect of producing two images in the field of vision, superimposed or standing vertically one above the other. The distance is estimated by observing how much one image covers the other, and a scale is arranged by sighting upon a man or a horseman stationed at known distances from the observer. Diagrams of a foot soldier and of a cavalryman, with scales attached, are printed on the barrels of the telescope for easy reference and are protected by the sun shades at the object ends of the glasses.

To use the instrument it is first adjusted to the proper width between the eyes and then focused upon the object. This done, the two prisms are turned into the line of sight, and the two images then appear. If the head of the lower man, for example, touches about the middle of the upper image, an inspection of the man diagram shows that the object is 700 meters, or about 2,300 feet, distant. If the image of one man seems to stand directly upon the head of the other, the distance is 1,400 meters, or 4,592 feet.

Variable Stars In Star Clusters.

Photographs of star clusters made at the Peruvian station of the Harvard college observatory at Arequipa have shown that in certain clusters a large percentage of the stars are periodically variable in light. Out of 19,000 stars examined more than 500 are variable. In one cluster (M. 3) there are 132 variables and in others 125, 85 and 51 variables respectively. In other clusters there are few or no variables. In the cluster Omega Centauri 98 out of 106 variables have periods of less than 24 hours. The longest period yet determined is 475 days, and the shortest is 6 hours and 11 minutes.

Unique Boiler Feed For Motors.

A novel boiler feed is the special feature of the Chaboche steam motor car. The boiler is of the flash type, consisting of numerous coils of steel tubing, but the feed water, instead of being pumped directly through the coils, is forced under pressure of air at 200 to 400 pounds per square inch from a vessel at the driver's side. No pressure remains in the boiler when the car is stopped, but the pressure in the water chamber serves to start the car without pumping in water by hand, as in other flash boilers.

Bacteria In a Swimming Bath.

A curious observation has been made by a German bacteriologist in a study of the micro organisms of a constantly used swimming bath. The number of bacteria was found to increase regularly during the first day after the bath was newly filled with water and then to decrease constantly. There was evidence that the decrease could not be due to the action of light nor to sedimentation nor to lack of food. The conclusion reached was that it resulted from struggle of bacteria with each other, many being destroyed.

Novel Street Flushing Device.

The asphalt streets in Geneva, N. Y., are kept clean by the use of a novel flushing apparatus of local design. It consists of a long perforated pipe connected with the nearest fire plug by a line of hose supported at intervals on wooden wheels. When the water is turned on at the plug or hydrant, it is discharged through the perforations of the pipe, which is dragged diagonally from the crown of the street to the gutter by a pair of horses.

The Tub of Water Cure.

The "tub of water cure" is the latest thing in medical science. It originated in Vienna, where they are very active in the pursuit of methods to make sick people well. Wounds, burns, all diseases involving considerable loss of integument, benefit greatly by the tub three times a day, thus offering frequent refreshment to the suffering body. In the case of severe burns especially the tub treatment is said to be a godsend.

MOND GAS.

Discovery of a Chemist, For Which Great Things Are Claimed.

A recent consular report from England says that British commercial and scientific circles are much interested in a discovery made by Dr. Ludwig Mond of the great chemical firm of Brunner, Mond & Co., Limited. This discovery is a gas for furnaces and gas engines which, it is claimed, can be supplied to consumers at a maximum price of two cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Mond gas is a "producer gas," made from the cheapest class of small coal and dust, commonly called "bituminous slack." Dr. Mond discovered a process by which this cheap slack can be converted into clean, gaseous fuel in such a way that a very large proportion of the nitrogen of the coal is recovered as ammonia and converted into sulphate of ammonia, which is very valuable manure and fertilizer. The distinguishing features of the Mond process are:

The utilization of cheap bituminous slack.

The recovery of 90 pounds of sulphate of ammonia (value at present, \$1.94) for every ton of slack gasified.

Low temperature working, so that no clinkers are formed in the producer and the ammonia is not destroyed.

Very perfect regeneration of heat by an ingeniously designed system, using water as a heat carrier.

The production of a clean gas of extremely uniform quality, free from tar and grit and of higher calorific value than most other producer gases.

Alcohol Motors.

M. Oellers in an address recently delivered before the German Distillers' Association, made the following estimates as to the comparative cost per horsepower hour of using gasoline, petroleum, illuminating gas and alcohol. According to his data, the gasoline motor consumes 0.77 pound per horsepower, representing a cost of 31 mills; a petroleum motor 0.88 pounds, at 25 mills; a gas motor costs 21 mills per horsepower, and an alcohol motor uses 0.92 pound at 26 mills. His results, therefore, show that the alcohol motor is cheaper than the gasoline, dearer than the gas and costs about the same as the petroleum.

Milk Preservation.

A recently issued report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health gives some interesting information regarding milk preservation. Of the samples examined by the state analysis 11.6 percent were found to be adulterated—that is, to contain a preservative. Of these, 12 contained boracic acid, 3 carbonate of soda and by far the larger portion (55) formaldehyde. Experiments made to test the value of these three substances as milk preservatives gave results very much in favor of formaldehyde. The milk undergoing the test was kept at the temperature of the laboratory, about 36 degrees F.

Will Reduce Steamer's Expenses.

Remarkable results have been reported from a change of natural to forced draft on a steamship. Two Scotch boilers are now doing the work that formerly required four, the saving of coal is four tons per day, although the average revolutions have increased three per minute and considerable space been gained for freight.

Kites as a Motive Power.

It is reported that recently a man on the Moselle flew a Malay kite 6½ feet in length and succeeded in towing with it a boat containing six persons against a somewhat swift current. The wind at the time, it is said, was strong, and he could have easily increased the force of traction by flying several kites.

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The asphalt streets in Geneva, N. Y., are kept clean by the use of a novel flushing apparatus of local design. It consists of a long perforated pipe connected with the nearest fire plug by a line of hose supported at intervals on wooden wheels. When the water is turned on at the plug or hydrant, it is discharged through the perforations of the pipe, which is dragged diagonally from the crown of the street to the gutter by a pair of horses.

The Tub of Water Cure.

The "tub of water cure" is the latest thing in medical science. It originated in Vienna, where they are very active in the pursuit of methods to make sick people well. Wounds, burns, all diseases involving considerable loss of integument, benefit greatly by the tub three times a day, thus offering frequent refreshment to the suffering body.

In the case of severe burns especially the tub treatment is said to be a godsend.

Mining Marble In the Urals.

The existence of marble in the southern Urals has long been known, but only within the past year has any attempt been made to quarry it. Yellow, green, gray, black and white marble are now being taken out, but for want of improved methods much of it is broken.

More Asphalt at Last.

Large deposits of asphalt have been discovered in the island of Salango off the coast of Ecuador. The only known deposits of any extent have been in the swamps of Trinidad Island and in the lakes of Venezuela. So great is the value of the Venezuelan deposits that they recently caused international complications. The discovery in the island of Salango is said to be the largest supply of asphalt yet found in the world.

This Year's Platinum Output.

Russia will produce this year 12,600 pounds of platinum. This represents the world's supply of the metal, which will about equal the production of last year. The last purchase of platinum was at the rate of \$300 a pound, so that the value of the output this year will be about \$5,000,000. The mining of this metal, which is confused to the Urals mountains, has progressed but little in the last ten years, which is probably due to the fact that there is practically no competition.

Potato Chowder.

To make a potato chowder boil together seven potatoes and three small onions, and when they are done rub them through a strainer.

A quart of milk should then be scalded and a tablespoonful of butter added and the potatoes stirred in.

ICE IN SMALL QUANTITY.

How to Use a Freezer—Things to Learn About Creams and Ices.

Very likely the ice cream freezer in the reader's home is a machine capable of freezing three, four or five quarts. Set it away till a day when you entertain company and purchase a one quart freezer. In the summer a dessert can be prepared in the quart freezer with a piece of ice no larger than you put into the water pitcher simply by the aid of newspaper. Pound the ice almost to a mush, for in a small freezer there is little space between the bucket and the can. I made a bag out of an old rubber blanket. It is waterproof, and none of the moisture oozes away. I put the ice in the bag and reduce it with a large wooden mallet.

Before I begin to use the freezer I have the mixture to be frozen ready and perfectly cold. First I set the can in its place in the bucket. Then I fix the dasher in place, pour in the mixture, fit the can in the socket and turn the crank a few times to see if it is all right. Afterward I put in the ice and salt, allowing three measures of ice to one of salt. Measure it in a dipper and measure correctly, or you will not secure the correct degree of cold. If your supply of ice is limited, tear newspaper into bits and scatter it in small bunches through the ice and salt, tucking it in lavishly when you reach the top of the can. If you are making a frappe or mousse, mix equal parts of salt and ice.

Use a wooden spoon to pack the ice in solidly. Turn the crank slowly and steadily to expose as large a surface as possible to the ice and salt. When the crank begins to turn less easily, work faster, adding more salt and ice if necessary. Fifteen minutes' work generally freezes the contents of a quart can. When the crank has to be pushed laboriously, draw off the water, wipe every morsel of salt and ice from the lid, remove the dasher and with a spoon pack the frozen mixture solid. Put a cork that fits perfectly into the hole in the lid and rub with lard the edge of the cover and the place where it comes. That precaution allows no salt water to leak into the frozen mixture. Repack the freezer, this time using four measures of ice to one of salt, and allow the cream at least one hour to ripen. Cover it with an old blanket, a bit of carpet or newspapers.

To serve remove the can, hold it under a faucet and let cold water wash off all the salt and ice; then place either on a chilled platter or in small dishes. In warm weather I usually set the sherbet cups or ice cream saucers in the refrigerator before I begin serving a meal in which the ice forms a dessert.

There are various things to learn about creams and ices before freezing time begins. If you are using a quart can, never put in more than three half pints of a mixture. It will increase in bulk, and overcrowding a can makes a mess, as well as inviting salt to ooze in.

To the foregoing, in Good Housekeeping, the author appends a simple recipe for lemon ice and some further hints, as follows:

Make a syrup of two cups of boiling water and one cup of sugar, letting it boil 20 minutes. When you take it from the fire, add eight tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice.

Allow it to cool, then freeze.

This ice may be elaborated by dotting it with slices of banana, Malaga grapes cut in two and candied cherries.

Orange ice is made in exactly the same way, using two cups of water, one cup of sugar, one cup of orange juice, two tablespoonsfuls of lemon juice and the grated rind of a fine fresh orange.

By using dark blued blood oranges you have a delicious pomegranate ice of a hue as lovely as the heart of a watermelon.



Manufactured ice can be produced at a profit of \$2 per ton.

Usually the best corn will be found on the earliest fall plowing.

Education of the farmer is sure to make him dissatisfied with crooked fences and rows of corn.

It is well to remember that the clean cornfield this year is worth as much to the crop on the land next year as to the corn crop this year.

It is worth, so far as the next crop is concerned, not less than a dollar an acre more to have the stubble field plowed in July than in October.

Good farming consists of taking all possible in the way of crops off the land without impairing its fertility. In order to do this there must be a strict observance of the good old rule of give and take.

When a woman gets daft over some measly pug dog, she becomes an all round nuisance to her friends. We never come across one of this sort but we wish she had a pair of twin boys to take up her time.

The agricultural department is experimenting with the date palm for Arizona and New Mexico. Theoretically this palm should do as well there as it does in Arabia, as climatic conditions are almost identical.

If that Minnesota man has really discovered a method whereby granulated sugar can be easily and cheaply made from the juice of the sorghum plant, as he claims, he will easily take rank as one of the great inventors of the new century.

The farm boy should not have to be sent away to college to teach him how to plow a straight furrow, set a straight fence or plant a field of corn so that it will be a pleasure to see it. These things can be best taught upon the farm.

One will see about one-third more little pigs on all farms where the Jersey Red hogs are kept than will be found where any other breed is kept. Whatever demerits may be chargeable to this breed, there is no question as to its prolificness.

Representative Grout, author of the oleomargarine bill which failed at the last session of congress, was recently served with oleomargarine for butter at one of the swell hotels at San Francisco and now is ready to go on the warpath again.

It is too late to be of much use for this season, but it may be well to remember that a mixture of three parts water and one part strong vinegar syringed on to the currant bushes will rid them of the currant worm—at least so writes a valued correspondent.

It is a fact worth noting that while the farmer living north of latitude 42 has only a short season in which to do his outside farm work, he invariably has it better done than does his brother farmer in Missouri and Arkansas, who has nearly two months more time in which to work.

A sensible and businesslike proposition is now being considered by the interior department, being a plan to have set aside the proceeds of the sales of desert lands for the construction of reservoirs, thus storing the surplus waters of the flood seasons for the purposes of irrigation.

Where a farmer has his homestead located so that every passenger on the line of railway can look all over his premises as he passes by such farmer should pay some regard to the tastes of the traveling public by keeping his place so neat and trim that it will be a pleasure to look at it.

A French dairyman, maker of fancy brands of cheese, has got tired of paying a 45 per cent duty on his product, which is mostly used in this country, and has commenced the erection of the largest cheese factory in the world in the state of New York, where he will produce his fancy cheese.

A friend of the writer spent ten days recently in the effort to secure a hired man for his farm who did not own a horse and buggy as a part of his equipment. The man was found at last, but he was a foreigner who had not been here long enough to either speak our language or get the buggy habit.

The record of the gold medal cow at the late Royal Jersey show, held on the island of Jersey, was on a day's trial, two pounds four and a half ounces of butter made from 32 pounds of milk, and this after she had been giving milk for 220 days. Her milk thus tested about seven pounds of butter fat to the hundred.

The man with muscle to sell finds a readier market for his wares than does the man with brains—that is, just common brains. The man with a tanned skin, horny hands and knotted muscular arms was never before so nearly the cock of the walk as he is today.

It costs a man \$1 to order a porterhouse steak on a railway dining car, and after he has disposed of it he is forever after a kicker at the quality, cooking and service of the average beefsteak. A butcher whom we know, who had cut tons of steak in his time, told us recently that until he had eaten a dining car steak he never realized the possibilities connected with his business.

Things will never go just smooth in this country until we get a class of young men willing to remain hired men and nice girls equally willing to remain hired girls, and this time is not coming right away, for the flag and the school, the pulpit and newspaper and the air we breathe are each and all at work to make discontented hired men and hired girls, and the glory of America is that this is so.

We noted on a recent trip along the right of way of a western railway not less than 25 varieties of our native flora which are wholly extinct save as they may be found along such rights of way of the roads. These narrow strips, fenced in and never pastured, are preserving not only the native flowers which were so plentiful when the country was first settled, but also several varieties of native grasses.

It used to be a very common thing a hundred years ago for the British authorities to impress men into the naval service of that country, but it has remained for the farmers of Kansas to seize the persons of a gang of tramps and by force of arms compel them to leave the train upon which they were traveling and go to work in the Kansas wheatfields. It is not often that agriculture gets on such a bellicose streak.

A friend wants us to tell him how to identify the old hens from the full grown young hens in his large flock; in other words, how to cull out his two year old hens. While there is no reliable mark or indication, as teeth in a horse or rings on a cow's horn, there is still to the practiced eye a marked difference in the appearance of the aged hens as compared with the young ones. They are more clumsy, heavier, fatter. It is not hard to pick them out.

The weed is rank, coarse, aggressive, lawless, and the delicate flower which has to contend with it for sunshine and fertility has but a poor show, and so we root up the weed and give the better thing a chance. It is just this way in life. The coarse, the unrefined, the vicious, riot in virility and a sort of brute strength, and unless checked and eradicated easily smother out the beautiful and the good in the world. Pull the weeds in the garden, and pull those other and worse weeds also.

A good deal depends upon just how a business is started, for here is the state of Minnesota with its hundreds of creameries as a general rule not operating them upon the Sabbath, while Iowa creameries are run continuously just because the business was so started years ago. This Sunday work is not an easy problem to solve where large numbers of cows are kept. About as much work on the farm is involved in caring for the milk over Sunday as though it were taken to the creamery.

We have lying on the desk before us as we write a head of blue stem wheat, large and well developed, taken from a field of growing succotash, or mixed wheat and oats, and at the base of this head in place of one of the wheat husks is a well developed husk of yellow oats containing two perfectly formed kernels. We have never come across any such hybrid growth in cereal grains before. The men who believe that wheat degenerates into chess might here find some evidence to support their theory.

We know of a man who is a past master in the use of profane and obscene language who is engaged in the very difficult task of trying to bring up three nice boys to be good citizens. He had better let out the job, for it has always been and always will be that boys will more readily adopt the vices which their father practices rather than the morality which he preaches.

The greatest privilege which the American boy is in all fairness entitled to is a decent dad to pattern after.

A leading horticulturist said to us a few days ago, "The Clyde strawberry is one of the best things ever given to the growers of small fruits." We are inclined to agree with this statement, for this season, fruiting it in competition with the best known other varieties, it has so easily excelled them all in productivity and size that too much cannot be said in its favor. If we should give the actual measurements of some of these Clyde berries, we would not be believed and so will not do it.

It told a pitiful little story, the little patch of ground by the side of the poor home, fenced in with pieces of brush and sticks to make a flower bed, and in it a few four o'clocks, pansies and nasturtiums. It spoke of a pale and overworked wife and mother, strivings under the most adverse conditions of a shiftless husband, poverty, hogs and poultry running at large, trying in her helpless and feeble way to do a little something to gratify her love for the beautiful. The man who will aid his wife and daughters in gratifying their love of flowers is not only doing his simple duty to his co-laborers, but is infinitely refined and benefited himself.

LONGITUDE A HUNDRED.

We are in receipt of several inquiries as to the wisdom of investing in cheap lands which lie bordering the line of longitude 100 degrees west and latitude from 42 to 46 north. If we correctly understand the topography, rainfall and climatic conditions of the territory referred to—and we think that we do, for we have examined the land and the conditions personally—we are firmly of the opinion that agriculture—the growing of the common cereal crops of the country and its grasses and roots—as practiced in all the older settled portions of the country is not, taking a series of years, a safe business proposition. The country has its uses, but they are not in the line indicated. There are just two conditions which are constantly liable to defeat man's best work in the effort to raise a crop—an uncertain and deficient rainfall and the hot winds from the southwest, to which may be added incidentally a greater liability to loss by hail than in any other section of the country. The soil is exceedingly fertile and responsive, but the drawbacks referred to are a normal attribute of that section and such as will never be modified or removed by settlement and the cultivation of the soil. This country is one of the best sheep sections in the United States. It is also a good cattle country, and fine horses can be raised there, and its uses lie on these lines. The value of these lands must therefore be based upon what they may be worth for these purposes, bearing in mind the fact that if one acre will pasture a cow in the luxuriant blue grass meadows of Iowa it will take a good deal more than one acre to keep the same cow in the territory mentioned. We cannot undertake to say what such lands are worth for these stock growing purposes further than to say that an acre of blue grass in Iowa or Illinois is worth not less than \$50 as pasture land. It should be said that there will come seasons, like the present one, when the rainfall will be ample and when splendid crops of all the cereals may be raised, as will be done this year, and it is possible that improved methods of cultivating the soil will be discovered and adopted whereby the moisture and rainfall will be better conserved, but the ample rainfall is the exception, and it is pretty hard to conserve moisture when there is none to conserve. Summing up, we would say if such lands are bought it should be on their value as stock ranges and not as grain producing lands.

FUTURE PRICES.

We are asked how long present paying prices for farm products will be likely to continue. Prices for what the farmer raises and has to sell are based wholly upon the demand for such produce; this demand comes partially from other lands and mostly from the nonproducers of our own country. Good prices imply ability of the consumer to buy, and he is able to buy only as he is sure of steady and profitable employment. Just so long as mine, factory and railway are running on full time and paying good wages to employees just so long will the farmer receive good prices for what he has to sell. If the country is wise enough to avoid rushing into a period of crazy speculation and inflated values—just keeps up the present steady and prosperous gait—there is no prospect of any marked decline from present prices of farm produce.

HOW MANY HOURS?

We are asked how many hours' work a day a farmer has a right to demand of his hired men. That depends. Ten hours make a pretty big day's work if a fellow attends right to business.

Twelve hours will be expected in most cases, and from 14 to 16 hours will be squeezed out of a fellow by some men if the hired man doesn't kick. We know of one very successful farmer who runs his farm on the ten hour plan, this time to include the doing of chores as well as the work in the field. It is only rarely that this rule is broken, and no man keeps his farm work up in better shape than he. Ten hours are enough for the teams and enough for the men. With all the improved facilities for doing farm work the ten hour day is coming for the farm, just as it obtains in other lines of work.

If one will take a map of northern Asia and trace out the route of the new Siberian railway, it will be found that it traverses a latitude similar to that occupied by our northern states and were climatic and soil conditions the same as here a vast empire where the common cereals might be produced in almost unlimited quantity would soon be open to settlement, but much of this continent occupies such an elevated plane that only in places, often few and far between, can crops be successfully grown, the great elevation—from 10,000 to 15,000 feet—converting the land into an arctic and barren desert. The cereal producers of this country have nothing to fear from Siberian competition.

We were favored with an assortment of government seeds this spring in common with thousands of others. For the fun of the thing we planted them, and as each packet of seeds has printed upon it a formal request that a report be made of the product of such seed we give it. A packet purporting to contain a choice variety of muskmelon proved to be the most ornery kind of cucumber, and a package of beets showed up as radishes. If we cannot have congressmen without this annual farce of seed distribution, let us get along without the lower house for awhile.

It told a pitiful little story, the little patch of ground by the side of the poor home, fenced in with pieces of brush and sticks to make a flower bed, and in it a few four o'clocks, pansies and nasturtiums. It spoke of a pale and overworked wife and mother, strivings under the most adverse conditions of a shiftless husband, poverty, hogs and poultry running at large, trying in her helpless and feeble way to do a little something to gratify her love for the beautiful. The man who will aid his wife and daughters in gratifying their love of flowers is not only doing his simple duty to his co-laborers, but is infinitely refined and benefited himself.

A CENTER HALL HOUSE.

Skillfully Planned \$3,000 Dwelling That Has Many Admirable Points.

We show herewith designs for a center hall house of 32 feet front; hence it could very comfortably be placed on a 40 foot lot. The reception hall plan was originally developed from a desire to build a house having large accommodation at a relatively small cost. The hall was made in the shape of a sitting room or reception room, as the case might be, so that the space which has originally been wast-

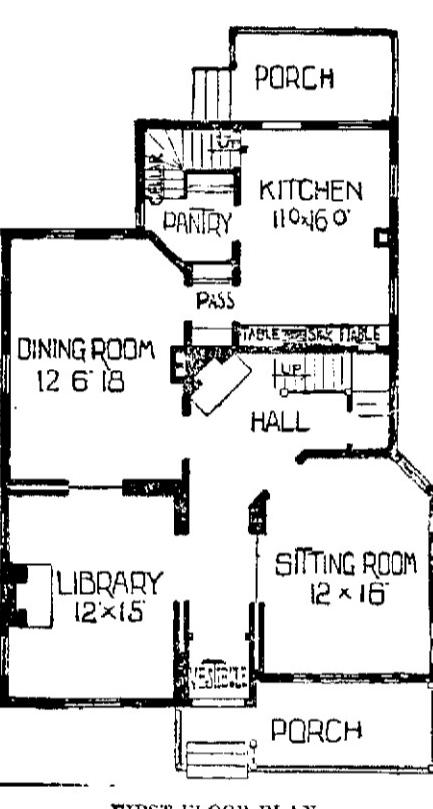


FRONT ELEVATION.

ed in a hall was converted into a room. This is the genesis and substance of the reception hall.

In this plan there is an indication of what may be done in a small building built for a relatively small sum of money. There is a connection between the hall and sitting room which in the reception hall idea gives the house the appearance of sumptuousness. On the other hand, there are the means of separation which are often desirable in any room. On the other side of the hall are the library and dining room. They bear their proper relation to the hall, though maybe not their proper relation to one another. In the strict sense a library should probably have no connection with the dining room. However, individual preference and requirements may naturally control matters of this kind. The plan shows a grate in the library and one in the hall.

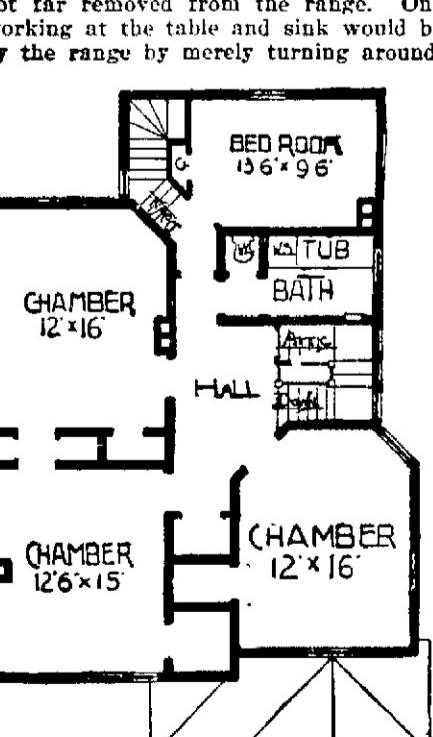
One thing which the development of the reception hall idea has done for all buildings is to make the hall itself of more interest. In former times it was a mere passage, often a narrow one, with a small window, leading to the stairway. In this



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

plan, which is in a measure typical of what may be done, the end of the stair hall is entirely given up to a broad window, which throws great floods of light down into the hall. Thus one coming into the hall from the outside comes toward the light rather than into a dark end, which is so often characteristic of the old stair hall.

The kitchen in this house is almost ideal in its arrangement and completeness. It could not be more satisfactory in a house costing ten times the amount of money. In truth, kitchens are often planned in connection with large establishments which would be a great burden to people of ordinary means. In this plan we have the proper passage, containing china closet, between dining room and kitchen. Plain sheets of cathedral glass in the passage doors would obscure the view, and at the same time they would give light to this passage in an agreeable manner. The kitchen tables, the sink and drainboard are arranged along the kitchen wall in an ideal manner. They are close to the dining room passage and not far removed from the range. One working at the table and sink would be by the range by merely turning around.

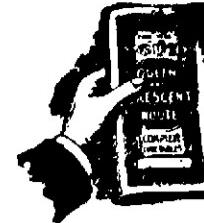


SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Conveniently connected with this kitchen are the pantry, the cellar way, the back stairway and the rear porch.

From the front stairway one lands in a central hall on the second floor, whence one may readily reach any one of three chambers, the linen closet or the bathroom. Coming up from below in the rear there is a direct and independent passage into the servant's room. This hall may be separated from the front stairway by a door. One having a love for a large number of ample closets would be wholly satisfied by this plan.

Such a building could be finished at a cost of from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

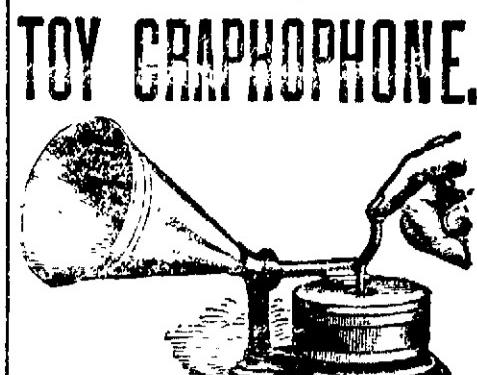


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THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901.

The last census report contains reassuring news for Alabama. The total voting population of the state has gained 8.1 per cent in literacy. The white voting population has gained 2.1 per cent and the negro population has gained 7.3 per cent, showing a much more rapid advance by the negro than by the white voter.

The American Economist says that this may be called an era of high prices—that is, good prices that are profitable to all. And yet there is no complaint. Americans have learned that cheapness and little or nothing to buy with, because we get so little for what we have to sell, most of which is labor, cannot compare with good profits and plenty to buy with.

The Union Reform party, the members of which have one plank, the referendum, polled 5,700 votes for President last year, of which 4,284 were in this state, where the party originated, 672 in Illinois, and the balance in Arkansas, Indiana and Maryland. The United Christian party, limited to two states, Iowa and Illinois, last year polled 1,000 votes.

The railroads of the country are said to be stronger at the present day than ever before, and this after spending hundreds of millions of dollars in improving their physical condition and to increase their facilities. It is a long time since anyone suggested that any one of the larger systems, or even any one of the smaller roads, had a floating debt. That term has, temporarily at least, dropped out of railway and financial nomenclature.

The Chio State Journal presents the picture of an opposition army split from stem to stern, with the alleged leaders leading factional divisions and general disgust among the common voters. "McLean and Johnson," it says, "are at swords points: Bryan, the national leader of the party, is busy crucifying McLean; McLean is daily attacking the candidate for the governorship, while the plain people who believe free silver is the thing in spite of defeat are arranging this week to voice an angry protest against what they consider the surrender of a vital principle."

The average housekeeper has been paying comparatively little attention to the news about the failure of the corn crop, but reports concerning a possible potato famine will be apt to gain her immediate attention, for few are the families on whose tables the succulent tuber is not served at least once a day every day in the year. Massillon housekeepers need not be anxious on this score. The crop of potatoes below the Ohio river may be short, but there are indications of good crops in Ohio and Pennsylvania. By the time we begin to lay in our winter stores the prices will be about as usual.

The first of a series of bulletins on farm areas, their value and the value of their products, which are certain to be of great interest, has just been issued by the census bureau. It deals with the farm lands of the territory of Arizona in which it is shown that there are now 5,869 farms; that the total value of land, improvements, implements and live stock is \$29,196,877, being an increase of 161.9 per cent, in the last ten years. Accompanying the bulletin is an interesting chapter on the progress of irrigation since 1890, to which is due the successful growing of hay, forage, cereals, vegetables, fruits and other crops. 4,210 of the 5,869 farms in the territory are irrigated.

The lapse of three years which Andre, who started for the North pole in a balloon, fixed as the extreme limit for his return, has revived interest in his fate. A Norwegian captain of much Arctic experience has a theory which is interesting. He says it is a fact which is probably familiar to all Arctic explorers, that after the slightest humidity of the atmosphere the masts and sails of vessels are quickly coated with ice. When Andre started, wet snow was falling and the balloon would soon be ice coated. Its buoyancy would be over-weighted and it could not remain aloft. The wind would carry it in the direction of Franz Joseph Land, between which and Nova Zembla it would probably fall into the sea. If the captain's idea is correct, the wreck may ultimately be found on one or the other of these coasts.

A curious feature of the drouth in Nebraska is the fact that a certain body of religious enthusiasts declare in their meetings that the troubles which are now vexing the state are due entirely to

the turning away of the people from religion to the pursuit of the almighty dollar. They declare that the punishment has just begun, and that the experience in Egypt as told in the bible is about to be repeated. Oddly enough the last drouth occurred seven years ago and Nebraska has really had seven years of unusual plenty. The religious enthusiasts cite this as proof that seven years of famine now confronts the West. The past few years of Republican prosperity, however, has enabled the farmers to pay off their mortgages and lay up money, so their alleged punishment probably not be any harder than they can bear.

The declaration of District President Robert Legg, of the United Mine Workers of America, that the organization of the Massillon Coal Mining Company has aroused no alarm among miners, but on the contrary causes satisfaction, voices a feeling generally expressed along this line. Mr. Legg says that it has always been found that a large concern is easier to deal with than a small one. This is true. The magnitude of the interests involved is such that leaders on both sides, realizing their responsibilities, are anxious to settle all differences amicably and with this end in view are more likely to treat more cordially and dispassionately with each other than when the welfare of fewer men and companies is at stake. As Mr. Legg says, the day of the one mine strike is over. It is probably true, too, that the day of larger strikes, of bitter and prolonged struggles between miners and operators, is fast drawing to a close.

SOME ANCIENT HOT SPELLS.

By taking a glance at some of the high temperatures of the past, it appears that this summer is not so warm after all. According to M. S. Kennan, in the Boston Post, the heat was so intense in France and Germany in the year 627 that all the springs dried up. This is pretty far back, but coming down to the eighteenth century Mr. Kennan has discovered that the heat in several French departments during the summer of 1705 was equal to the heat in a glass furnace. Meat could be cooked by merely exposing it to the sun. Not a soul dared venture out between noon and 4 p.m. In 1718 many shops had to be closed and the theaters never opened their doors for several months. Not a drop of water fell during six months. In 1738 the thermometer rose to 118 degrees. In 1799 the heat at Bologna was so intense that a large number of people were stifled. In July, 1793, the heat became intolerable. Vegetables were burned up and fruit dried upon the trees. Meat spoiled in an hour.

The rivers ran dry in several provinces during 1821. Expedients had to be devised for grinding corn. In 1822 a protracted heat spell was accompanied by storms and earthquakes. During the drouth legions of mice overrun Lorraine and Alsace, committing incalculable damage. In 1832 the heat brought about cholera in France. Twenty thousand persons fell victims at Paris alone. Last but not least, Mr. Kennan asserts that in Paris in 1815 the thermometer marked 123 degrees in the sun. Who can complain of a short spell of 91-in-the-shade temperature in the face of records such as these?

RECENT RAILWAY ABSORPTION

The Review of Reviews for August contains an illustrated and statistical article on "The Recent Great Railway Combinations," by H. T. Newcomb, editor of the Railway World. Mr. Newcomb is an expert writer on railroad topics and has had unusual opportunities for acquiring facts regarding the great systems recently amalgamated. The question, how far is the concentration of the control of American railways to go, is answered as follows:

The economic advantages of absolute unification of control are so great that it may be expected that the movement will not cease until unification has been completely accomplished. Such unification, however, very far in the future. At present, that is clearly indicated is the ultimate grouping of the lines which serve certain regions. Not many decades can probably elapse before the lines south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi, with the possible exception of those mainly engaged in carrying grain from the northwestern states to the gulf of Mexico, are combined. Later a combination of the east and west lines, from the Atlantic to the grain producing regions and north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, may be expected. Another probable line of concentration will affect the lines connecting the Mississippi river with the Pacific coast, and this may at first take the form of two separate systems, one north and the other south of the Missouri-Iowa state line.

The most spectacular of all propositions, and that most frequently announced in the daily press, is the least likely. There will be no line under one management from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Such a combination would introduce the very competition that it is the purpose of the leaders of the railway world to prevent. Railway corporations and banking syndicates may seek extra territorial influence, or may feel the necessity of gaining strategic footholds; but there will be no combinations of railways situated, respectively, east and west of the line formed by the Mississippi river from its mouth to St. Louis, and running from that point to Chicago, until the territorial combinations suggested have been effected."

HER JOURNEY'S END

Peacefully Mrs. Spuhler Passes Away.

ENJOYED UNUSUAL HEALTH

All Her Life She Had Been Singularly Free from Ordinary Ills, and After Death the Physicians Could Find No Traces of Disease—The Funeral Thursday—Other Deaths.

Mrs. Margaret Spuhler, aged 86 years passed away at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Julia Meek, of 102 West Main street. She died of no disease. The physicians say that her system is free from all the usual causes of death—she had simply reached the end of her journey, and peacefully and naturally laid down life's burden. Recently Mrs. Spuhler sustained a fall, but the surgeon states that the resulting injuries cannot be connected with her death. All her life she had been singularly free from aches and ills.

Mrs. Spuhler was the widow of the late John T. Spuhler, who died in 1890. She was a native of Germany, but emigrated to this country more than half century ago, coming direct to Massillon. Her maiden name was Wagner. Her marriage took place in Germany. Mr. Spuhler was a marble-cutter. She leaves seven children—Mrs. George Kramer, Mrs. Julia Meek, Mrs. Wayne Matthews, Jacob, John and Louis Spuhler, of this city, and Mrs. H. M. Graybill, of Urichsville.

Mrs. Spuhler was a member of St. John's Evangelical church. Funeral services will be held in the church on Thursday. The hour will be announced tomorrow.

MRS. JOHN SOUAR.

Mrs. H. C. Meuser Monday left for New York, being called thither by the death of her sister, Mrs. John Souar.

EDWARD KUCENSKI.

Edward Kucenki, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kucenki, of Pauls, died Sunday. Funeral services were held at the residence Tuesday morning, the Rev. L. H. Burry officiating.

MRS. CHARLOTTE MENDLEIN.

Mrs. Charlotte Mendlein, aged 73 years, died at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, of old age, at her home, two miles northwest of the city. Mrs. Mendlein was the widow of the late John Mendlein, who died in 1878. She was born in Bavaria, Germany, but had spent the past fifty-five years in this country, practically all of the period in this county. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schworm. Her marriage took place in Massillon in 1848. Mrs. Mendlein leaves seven children—Mrs. Zacharias Lucas, Mrs. Charles Ritter, Miss Louisa, Miss Margaret, George and Charles Mendlein, of Massillon, and William Mendlein, of Canton. Mrs. Mendlein was an aunt of G. F. Schworm, of this city. Funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock at the residence and at 2 o'clock at St. John's Evangelical church, Tuesday afternoon.

THOMAS MYERS.

Thomas Myers, aged 39 years, a patient at the state hospital, died Saturday night. The body was shipped to Steubenville, Sunday. The deceased leaves a wife and several children. He was a laundryman.

JOHN THOMAS SMITH.

John Thomas Smith, the two-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Smith, died at the Smith residence, 196 West Main street, at 6:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The immediate cause of his death was convulsions, induced, attending physicians think, by heat prostration.

The child appeared to be as pale and hearty as usual on Monday night, showing no evidence of illness until Tuesday morning.

The funeral services will be held at the residence on Friday morning. The hour will be announced later.

STOLE MONEY AND JEWELRY.

A Sneak Thief Enters the Residence of D. S. Sauer.

James Hendry and Kent Yost observed a colored man dash from the residence of D. S. Sauer, at the corner of East and Main streets, at 9 o'clock Monday evening, and at the same time heard a cry of "stop thief!" They gave chase to the colored man, but he escaped down an alley. The man stole some jewelry and a small sum of money belonging to a domestic. The latter saw the thief as he was leaving the house, and says she will be able to identify him.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 30, 1901:

LADIES.

Wilson, Mrs. L. W.

MEN.

Anderson, Hurd Rodgers, John O.
Carpenter, H. M. Schwartz, Emilie
McKee, Wm. Shetler, S. O.
Martin, C. L. Slay, Geo.
Ostrander, Geo. Starr, J. T.

FOREIGN.

Binder, John Polito, Giocomo
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Don't be satisfied with temporary relief from indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure permanently and completely removes this complaint. It relieves permanently because it allows the tired stomach perfect rest. Dieting won't rest the stomach. Nature receives supplies from the food we eat. The sensible way to help the stomach is to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, which digests what you eat and can't help but do you good. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street, Bider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Niece of Fred. N. Thompson Died at Youngstown.

A telegram came today announcing that Mrs. George Waffle, a niece of Frederick N. Thompson, had been burned to death Monday night. Her home and household goods were also totally destroyed. Mrs. Waffle was 30 years old and lived in this city for a number of years. In the same house with the Waffle family lived Lee Porter, a brother of G. N. Porter, of this city. His household goods were also destroyed. Messrs. Thompson and Porter will leave this evening or tomorrow morning for Youngstown.

HE DIED SENSELESS

Frank Seiler Never Recovered Consciousness.

FATAL FALL AT A GULLY.

Death Took Place at 8:45 O'clock Monday Night—The Deceased was 40 Years Old, and Leaves a Wife and Six Small Children—Was Member of C. M. B. A.

All that surgery could do was done for Frank Seiler, who sustained a fracture to his skull by a fall, but without avail. Death occurred at 8:45 o'clock Monday evening. Mr. Seiler never recovered consciousness. Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Catholic church at 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

Mr. Seiler was 40 years old. He leaves a wife and six children, the oldest fourteen years and the youngest fourteen months old. One brother, Joseph Seiler, survives the deceased. Mr. Seiler was born in Cincinnati, but had lived nearly all his life in Massillon. His marriage took place in 1886. Mrs. Seiler is a daughter of Mrs. Julia Wittmann and a sister of Policeman Julius Wittmann. The deceased carried life insurance in Branch No. 4, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Mr. Seiler was associated with William Vogt in the execution of stone masonry contracts. He was himself an expert workman. The accident responsible for his death occurred Monday at the gully on the Navarre road, midway between this city and Navarre, where Messrs. Seiler and Vogt were tearing away a bridge preparatory to the construction of a stone culvert. Mr. Seiler, removing stone from an abutment, was precipitated into the gully by the caving of earth on which the stones rested.

BRIDE CHANGED HER MIND.

J. Ridenbaugh's Dream of Happiness is Shattered.

A dispatch from New Albany, Ind., says that when Mrs. Flora Kagle told John Ridenbaugh, of Massillon, who came to marry her, that she had changed her mind, he forthwith consulted the police as to what punishment could be inflicted upon his faithless bride. He said he became acquainted with Mrs. Kagle through a matrimonial agency. The police advised him to bring breach of promise proceedings.

Ridenbaugh lives with his daughter, Mrs. Stilgenbauer, at 29 South West street. He is a widower, aged 55, and has a family of grown children. Mrs. Stilgenbauer says her father left two weeks ago, whether or for what purpose she said she did not know. Mrs. Kagle is 48 years old, and has two daughters.

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

Interiors of Temple and Church Being Frescoed.

The frescoing of the interior of the First Methodist Episcopal church, the contract for which is held by a Chicago firm, will be commenced August 1. The improvements will be extensive.

Bryant Brothers, of Columbus, have begun the improvement of the interior of the Masonic temple. The lodge, dining and club rooms are to be frescoed.

THERE ARE MANY ROADS

The Finger Posts Marking the Many Paths of Present Day Troubles All Seem to Point to Same

—Lack of Nerve Force.

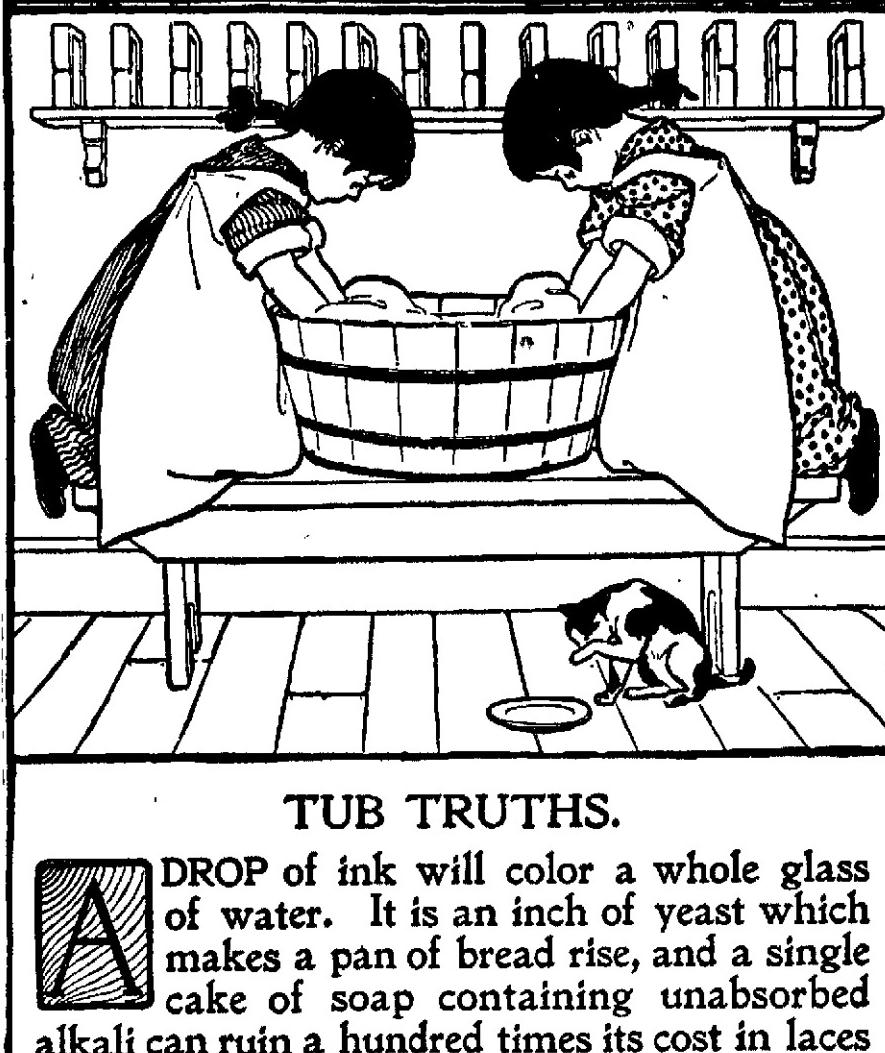
Day-by-day the columns of this paper bring new evidence from Massillon people of the great work being done by Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills—why they accomplish so much is easily explained—they are prepared with an eye single to restoring Nerve Force—they accomplish this object which no other medicine in the world has ever been able to do—that's why hundreds of Massillon people offer their testimony.

Mrs. E. F. Diehm, of 78 Akron street, Massillon, O., says: "I was nervous, run down and generally miserable—lacked energy and life." I was told Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills would cure this condition, and got some at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. They certainly did, as I feel steady in nerves and generally strong and energetic. They are a good tonic and no mistake.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c. a box at druggists, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D. are on every package.

Banking by Mail

is a special feature of our business. By our system you can bank by mail with safety. Persons residing in small towns where the banks cannot afford to pay interest on small deposits can send their money to us by mail and it will bring 4 per cent interest. Send for our booklet, all about banking by mail or in person—free. Prudential Trust Co., 6124 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.



TUB TRUTHS.

DROP of ink will color a whole glass of water. It is an inch of yeast which makes a pan of bread rise, and a single cake of soap containing unabsorbed alkali can ruin a hundred times its cost in laces and fine embroidery. After all, is it wise to take such risks with common soap? Of course you can get along without Ivory Soap. So can a wagon without axle grease—but it goes hard.

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RETURNED EARLY.

Excursionists Get Back Shortly After 9.

MR. RIMMEL

LOCAL HAPPENINGS. Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

W. G. Paul, who was recently hurt in a fall from a bridge, is much improved.

A contract has been let for the building of a town hall at Sebring, at a cost of \$4,000.

Mrs. John F. Smith, of Warren, is visiting her niece, Mrs. R. W. Johns, in Green street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell have returned from Toledo, where they visited relatives for a week.

Mrs. A. Burkle and son, Louis, left on Sunday for a several weeks' visit with relatives in Cleveland.

William Rieder, a state hospital attendant, is spending his vacation with his parents, at Maysville.

Mrs. Frank Krisher, of New Philadelphia, is visiting relatives east of the city. Mr. Krisher, who accompanied her, has returned home.

Miss Ella Crawford, Miss Jennie Patterson, Mrs. Minnie Vogt, William Ritter, Jesse Higginbotham and Andrew Krenrich left Monday evening for Buffalo.

Ralph Hipp is quite ill from the effects of a partial sunstroke sustained Saturday while at the plant of the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company, west of the city.

Mrs. James Marshall, of Cleveland, formerly Miss Rose Jacoby, and Master Frank Marshall, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Marshall's grandfather, Michael Young, at 342 South East street.

Robert M. Wilhelm, father of the Hon. Geo. W. Wilhelm, suffered a stroke of paralysis at his home in Sugarcreek township, last Saturday. Owing to his advanced age, his condition is extremely critical.

The Rev. D. A. Schaeffer, of Hamilton, pastor of the Episcopal church at that place, is a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. E. McConnell, west of the city. Mr. Schaeffer formerly resided in West Brookfield.

At Upper Sandusky, on Saturday, Marsh Lindsay and Willis Miller, recently convicted of the murder of William C. Johnson, were sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Both received the sentence as if it was a joke.

Dr. Culbertson was called upon Sunday afternoon to take six stitches in the foot of a boy named Sewell, residing near the brick works west of the city. The lad stated that a baseball player with spikes on his shoes had tramped on the injured member.

Sheriff F. S. Kelley, of Summit county, has declared war on the German societies and others who have been selling beer at Sunday picnics throughout the county. Trouble is anticipated for the sheriff and his deputies next Sunday if they try to enforce the order.

Charles E. Thorne, director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station, asks for a specimen of the fly-killing flower discovered recently. He sent this request to the discoverer, who wrote back that all the flowers were carried away months ago. Mr. Thorne said that a Kansas friend called his attention to the newspaper article on the subject.

The Rev. Wm. J. Hyde, pastor of the Orrville M. E. church, will preach at the West Lebanon M. E. church on Friday and Saturday nights this week, also on next Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and administer the holy sacrament. The pastor of the West Lebanon church asks a full attendance of the members and Christian public on all of the above services.

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W. J. Strobel, for many years the Massillon agent for the Adams Express Company, has resigned his position, the resignation going into effect on Sunday. Ill health compelled Mr. Strobel to retire from the position. C. E. Brooks, formerly a railway messenger for the company out of Pittsburgh, has been appointed to the position, and assumed his duties yesterday.

Robert Legg and William Morgan, of East Greenville, were in the city, Monday, on business in connection with the annual picnic of the East Greenville Court of Foresters, to be held in A. L. Young's grove, on Saturday, August 17.

Mayor Wise, ex-Labor Commissioner John P. Jones and State Representative R. A. Pollock are to be the speakers. Mr. Morgan will be the president of the day.

A trolley that will not jump the wire when going around a curve has been invented by George Loft, of Norwalk, and a number of them are now in trial use on several electric roads. The trolley, which is self-oiling, is so constructed that the two sides revolve independently of each other, so that in going around a curve one side revolves one way and the other in the opposite direction.

The Ohio crop bulletin of the United States weather bureau for the week ending July 29, says: Temperature excessive; local showers relieved drought in northeast third and southeastern counties; corn benefited where rain occurred, but injured somewhat by accompanying high winds; in central and southwest corn much damaged by drought, condition critical; oats good; potatoes and gardens poor; tobacco injured; good crop of peaches ripening; winter apples scarce; some dry rot in grapes; pastures drying up.

While crossing the Erie railway tracks at Akron, Sunday evening, W. G. Matson, his wife, son and daughter were struck by a passenger train. The vehicle was demolished and the horse killed. Several feet from the crossing the two year-old boy was found dead and the daughter, aged 6 years, was also found with her skull crushed. Mrs. Matson had both arms broken and she will probably die. Mr. Matson escaped with a few bad bruises. The family was out for a pleasure drive.

James A. Hamilton and son, Harry G., on Saturday purchased of Krieble & Naftzger the plant and good-will of the Orrville Crescent. The new owners are to take possession August 1st. The Messrs. Hamilton will combine the office of the Massillon Daily Times and the job printing office of Harry G. Hamilton with the Crescent. This will give the new firm great facilities and a wealth of material for all kinds of work. James A. Hamilton was for many years the editor of the Crescent and managed the paper in a way that made it one of the best in the county.—Wooster Republican.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Sarah Jones were held at the South Waechter street residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Waite, Sunday afternoon. The Rev. O. P. Foust officiated. The pallbearers were J. F. Gaddis, C. C. Roan, T. D. Gray, Julius Breckel, Godfrey Maier and Charles Evans. Burial took place at West Brookfield. Many persons from out of town attended the funeral, among them being Mrs. Frank Humble and Miss Humble, of Akron; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Strong, of Canal Dover; Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Lucknor, Mrs. Handel, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, of Mineral City; Mrs. George Phillips, of Cambridge.

WEST LEBANON COAL CO.

Alleged Cause of Trouble Between the Stockholders.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer publishes the following concerning the trouble between the stockholders of the West Lebanon Coal Company, which resulted in an application for the appointment of a receiver: "The suit brought by Dan R. Hanna against the West Lebanon Coal Company will be considered by J. A. Beidler and other parties to the suit in Congressman Beidler's office today. The petition in the suit will be thoroughly discussed and a decision in regard to the matter will be reached, it is expected, before the close of the conference.

"The property of the West Lebanon Coal Company," said Mr. Beidler, "is the most valuable one in the entire Massillon district. The organizers of the Massillon coal combine, including Hanna, have been attempting to purchase my interest in the property for a great deal less than its true value. Failing in this, legal measures have been resorted to in order to secure the property if possible."

"Further than this Mr. Beidler would say nothing, except that a plan of action would probably be decided upon at the conference today. Dan Hanna continues his policy of silence in regard to the suit, saying that the matter is in the hands of his attorneys and entirely outside of his hands. Other coal men are greatly interested in the outcome of the suit, but will not publicly express any opinion as they do not desire to mix in with the trouble. According to one dealer the suit is a play by the new combine to get its hands on the Lebanon mines by force if possible. It is stated that the property is essential to the successful issue of the plans laid by the recently formed trust. If the property remains outside of the combine, said the dealer, it will be a constant source of worry to the combine promoters. It really amounts to a battle between the trust and individual owners." Mr. Beidler will not discuss the alleged wrongful actions charged in the petition until after the conference called for today in his office."

ORIGIN IS NOT KNOWN.

A Mysterious Fire Destroys a Barn, Grain and Live Stock.

A fire of unknown origin destroyed a barn on the property of Adam Byers, a few hundred yards beyond the western city limits, between 10 and 11 o'clock Tuesday night. Considerable hay, wheat, corn and two hogs were destroyed with the barn. A horse was rescued. Mr. Byers carried \$200 insurance. His loss exceeds that amount by several hundred dollars.

FELL FROM A TRAIN.

A. C. L. & W. Brakeman Sustains a Broken Arm.

L. W. Dietrich, of Bridgeport, a Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway freight brakeman, fell from his train, at the local station, shortly before midnight, Monday, and broke an arm. Dr. Culbertson reduced the fracture. Dietrich formerly lived in this city.

Hundred Year Clubs

Are becoming numerous. The idea is to promote longevity. It is interesting to note, that the means through which long life is to be obtained, is food and the stomach. Long life and good health are not possible unless the stomach does its work properly. There is a way to make it, if it does not. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an ideal strength restorer. If you would be cured of dyspepsia, indigestion, belching, constipation, insomnia, nervousness, billiousness, try the Bitters. Everybody should try it to help nature rid the blood of all impurities. It possesses valuable curative properties, and as a specific for malaria, fever and ague, it is unequalled. Don't fail to give it a trial, but be sure you get the genuine.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends, especially the Ladies' Society of St. John's Evangelical church and Mrs. Baumgardner, for the kindness shown during the illness and death of our mother.

MENDLEIN CHILDREN.

Sherman Miller, who accidentally cut himself in the leg while cleaning a turtle, last Friday, died at the Aultman hospital Monday night. The accident was not considered serious at the time, and a doctor was not called till too late. An artery had been severed and much blood had been lost. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the

brain. Miller was a butcher and was 33 years of age.

Archibald McGregor and Thomas Wilson have been appointed deputy election supervisors by the secretary of state.

Joseph Banfell, of Waynesburg, died of apoplexy at the county infirmary Saturday. He had been an inmate of the institution for twelve years.

Benjamin Jones, aged 28, an engineer on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, died at his home in this city on Sunday, of appendicitis.

In the estate of John Poorman, Tuscarawas township, citation against Executor Peter L. Poorman to file account rendered.

The will has been filed for probate in the estate of Peter J. Miller, of Navarre.

CANTON, July 31.—Probate Judge Aungst is in receipt of a letter from Frank McCord, collector of revenue for the eighteenth district, calling his attention to a recent ruling of the commissioner of internal revenue, under the amended act of congress which went into effect on July 1, and which was with reference to bonds in general. The new ruling is that all bonds of administrators and executors, which were formerly exempt, are now required, to be legal, to have fifty-cent stamps placed on them. The bonds of guardians, receivers and trustees are also liable to tax. The commissioner rules that other bonds, such as prosecution bonds, injunction bonds, bonds to stay proceedings, bonds upon appeal, bonds upon a writ of error, bonds for costs, bonds for and bonds in claim and delivery actions, are not included within the requirements of the act. Stamps must be placed upon all bonds within the ruling that have been issued since July 1.

The Rev. J. F. Meyer, pastor of the Lutheran church, was hustling about the parsonage, at 4 o'clock this morning, making preparations for his departure on an early train, when Miss Anna Elizabeth Rogers, of this city, and Clarence Pickard, of Cleveland, appeared with the necessary papers, and asked that he marry them. He did it. "You see," explained the bride, after the ceremony, "mamma insisted that I had to marry an old, sedate gentleman, but I couldn't think of marrying anyone but Clarence, though mamma did not like Clarence. So we had to marry while mamma slept." Mamma, however, decided to like Clarence, when he and his bride broke the news of the wedding. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Odessa Rogers. The groom is a traveling salesman of Cleveland.

The Louisville orphans are picnicking at Meyer's lake today. The children arrived in the city at 8:05 and were taken direct to the lake from the Pennsylvania station. The committee in charge of the picnic has arranged for free merry-go-round and steamer rides for the children, in addition to the regular programme of sports. Hundreds of Massilians are in attendance.

Among the callers on President McKinley on Wednesday morning was R. G. Eells, a lifelong friend of the President's. Mr. Eells called simply to pay his respects, while en route to his home after a four month's visit in California. Mr. Eells was with the presidential party for a short time during its western trip.

In the matter of the application of the committee of the Tuscarawas Classis of the Reformed church to sell what is known as St. Jacob's church, at Mudbrook, a petition has been filed in common pleas court setting forth that the property is owned jointly by the Reformed and Lutheran denominations, and that as the Reformed congregation has become too small to maintain itself and pay the minister, authority to sell its half interest is asked. The committee of the church consists of S. E. Newkirk, C. E. Ewing, O. P. Foust, Peter Ault and E. R. Williard.

In the estate of Anna E. Shufelt, Massillon, will file for probate.

Final account has been filed in the guardianship of Edith Richeimer, of Massillon.

Application has been filed and notice has been ordered in the matter of the guardianship of Sarah E. Young, of Bethlehem township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles Theis and Maggie Santmon, John S. T. Goudy and Daisy Farmer, and Mathias Franz and Mary L. Trapp, of Massillon.

MASILLON REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

E. B. Leighley to Louis Meuser, part lot 249, third ward, \$950.

Louis Meuser to Henry Meuser, part lot 249, third ward, \$475.

Edward Meuser to Louis, Henry and Fred Meuser, parts lots 12 and 18, third ward, \$105.

Charles Brown to Thomas Daniels, 31x90 feet, lot 17, third ward, \$1,450.

Samuel Eschliman, by executor, to Martin L. Hollinger, 25 acres, Lawrence township, \$1,575.

Samuel Eschliman, by executor, to Anna B. Horst and Fannie J. Hershey, 88 45-100 acres, Lawrence township, \$4,695.

Samuel Eschliman, by executor, to Anna M. Eschliman, 98 1/2 acres, Lawrence township, \$6,205.50.

Samuel Eschliman, by executor, to Barbara Eschliman, 27 1/2-100 acres, Bethlehem township, and 31 1/2-100 acres, Tuscarawas township, \$4,080.

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Joseph Banfell, of Waynesburg, died of apoplexy at the county infirmary Saturday. He had been an inmate of the institution for twelve years.

Benjamin Jones, aged 28, an engineer on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, died at his home in this city on Sunday, of appendicitis.

In the estate of John Poorman, Tuscarawas township, citation against Executor Peter L. Poorman to file account rendered.

The will has been filed for probate in the estate of Peter J. Miller, of Navarre.

CANTON

MRS. GALLUP MOURNS

A SIGN WARNS HER THAT HER TIME HAS ABOUT COME.

So Between Sobs She Has a Little One Sided Talk With Her Devoted Husband About the House and the Things That Are In It.

(Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.)

When supper had been concluded, Mr. Gallup sat down to read a pamphlet descriptive of the Wiggins washing machine, and Mrs. Gallup flung a shawl over her head and ran over to a neighbor's to give warning that the chicken pox had broken out in a town only ten miles away and would probably sweep the whole country before it could be staid. It was hardly a quarter of an hour before she returned, and her first action was to pitch forward on the lounge and roll over three times before she got settled down into a comfortable position to do some weeping. Her conduct ought to have attracted immediate attention, but it didn't. Mr. Gallup was reading a declaration from the sole inventor and proprietor that the Wiggins washing machine had say-



"SHE BUST INTO TEARS."

ed the public 1,000,000 pounds of soap in the last year, and the family clock might have stopped without his taking notice of it. When about 50 sobs and sighs and croans had failed to arouse him, Mrs. Gallup sat up and said:

"Samuel, you know I went over to see Mrs. Taylor. As she has 'leven children and is allus willin' to lend me her flatirons, I thought it only right to tell her that the whole 'leven might be taken down with chicken pox any minit. I hadn't hardly got my mouth open before she burst into tears and put her arm around me. She wasn't cryin' on account of the chicken pox, but on my account. I had bad news for her, but she had badder for me. Don't you want to know what it was?"

Mr. Gallup didn't. He was reading a testimonial from the wife of a governor that the Wiggins washer had brought joy to her household when everything else had failed, and he was deaf to the outside world. Mrs. Gallup waited a reasonable time for a reply and then said:

larslips too. Down cellar you'll find half a barrel of soft soap, two jars of peach pickles and six gallons of apple butter. I hope your secend wife will be as careful of 'em as I hav bin. Many a time I hav wanted a peach pickle in the middle of the afternoon, but I wouldn't go down arter it and be a pig. Did I tell you about the elder vinegar, Samuel?"

Mr. Gallup was holding his breath over the statement that the Wiggins washer washed a shirt for the governor of Arizona in 13 seconds, and of course he didn't answer.

"The elder vinegar ain't no good, Samuel. It didn't work, and you might as well throw it away. Before you marry again you ought to fix the leak in the roof, git a new pump for the well, whitewash the kitchen and buy a new mop handle. First wives can git along most any way and mite one mop last for 20 years, but second wives begin to kick right away. I ain't tellin' you these things because I'm jealous, Samuel, but because it's my duty as a dyin' wife. I don't want you to hav to go huntin' the house all over after I'm gone to find things. Remember, your dyin' wife, who hasn't asked you to buy her a hairpin for 17 years, tells you that you've got three shirts, four pairs of socks, five collars and two handkerchiefs in the bureau, and hangin' up in the clothespress is two old suits and one old hat. In the top drawer of the bureau you'll find a piece of crepe for your hat, and in the bottom drawer is some farewell verses I writ out a year ago. I don't owe none of the naybars no tea or coffee or sugar, and none of 'em owes me anything. Now, that's all, and if you want to kiss me and say you're sorry I've got to go and hope I'll watch over you, why, then I'm ready."

She looked full at Mr. Gallup for the first time. His eyes were still glued to that pamphlet. It was stated that the Wiggins washer was so constructed that it could be attached to a potato slicer or an apple parer and no reader's interest could help but grow.

Mrs. Gallup waited 60 seconds for an answer, and then as none came she softly rose up and went out into the kitchen and began to get things ready for breakfast. She had been gone ten minutes when Mr. Gallup smiled. He didn't smile because he heard her singing a verse of "The Old Oaken Bucket," but because Mr. Wiggins finished his pamphlet with the declaration that no matter who wrote the poetry of America, he proposed to wash the shirts of the nation. M. QUAD.

AN ENDURING CURSE.

A Famous English Family That Perished by Fire and Water.

The attempt of the Midhurst district council to convert the famous "Close Walks"—four old few avenues—at Cowdray, in Sussex, into an arrangement of sewage tanks recalls a creepy story of a fulfilled curse. At the dissolution of the monasteries Sir Anthony Browne obtained a grant of Battle Abbey and the priory of Eastbourne, the parish in which the ruins of Cowdray are situated, and according to a picturesque tradition one of the monks cursed him to his face and prophesied that "by fire and water" his race should perish out of the land. What foundation there may be for the story no man can say, but unquestionably the Brownes did so perish.

George Samuel Browne, eighth Viscount Montague and owner of Cowdray, who was engaged to Miss Coutts, sister to Lady Purdett-Coutts' mother, was drowned in the falls of Laufenburg in 1793. The messenger who brought the news to England met one going to Germany to inform Lord Montague that Cowdray had been burned!

He was succeeded by a distant relative, a Roman priest, who was dis-

patched from his vows that he might marry and continue the line, but he died a few months afterward and the title became extinct.

The estates went to the drowned viscount's sister, whose two sons were drowned together at Bognor in 1815. It is a weird story.—London Chronicle.

Booth and "Richard III."

In her book on "Some Players" Amy Leslie says that Edwin Booth's detestation of Richard III was frank and incurable. One night, when in the most magnificent instant of Richard a super fell in a writhing, squirming attack, which set the country audience laughing. Booth said quietly, after the fall of the curtain, amid shouts of misguided laughs:

"What was the matter, captain?"

The trembling captain owned reluctantly that one of his 25 cent men had been seized in a fit.

"Please pay 30 cents next time, and employ one whose fits may not interfere with Richard. Richard is undurable enough without the addition of rented fits."

Steam Navigation.

The rise of steam navigation was slow. Like most things new, it had opposition. In the sixteenth century an unsuccessful Italian genius tried to apply steam to navigation. In 1736 a British patent was taken out for a steamboat. It was 1807 that witnessed Fulton sailing up the Hudson in a boat driven by steam. In 1833 steamships crossed the Atlantic.

Force of Habit.

"Is the boss in?" asked the stranger, entering the drug store.

"No," replied the absentminded clerk; "but we have something just as good."—Yonkers Statesman.

A finished sailor is a much more expensive article than the finished soldier, as a soldier can be trained in a year or two, while a sailor is a technical craftsman, whose education is long and elaborate.

He who makes no mistakes makes nothing else.—Atchison Globe.

ART OF SWIMMING.

GREAT FUN IN IT AND OFTEN THE WORTH OF A LIFE.

How to Float Comfortably For Hours In Salt Water nad to Swim on the Back—Arms and Legs Movements Illustrated and Explained.

Personal instruction in swimming is worth all the treatises ever written on the subject, says a writer in The Designer, who, however, gives the outlines of some of the simplest movements among them the following:

One thing which may be asserted is that in salt water of tolerable degree of calmness one may be as safe and as comfortable as on the deepest bed ever made if one but possess confidence sufficient to lie flat on the back, arms extended at full length straight out from the shoulder, with palms downward; legs straight and close together or the hands clasped beneath the head and the feet crossed. In this way one may float for hours, the face being above the water, so that comfortable breathing is possible. This is because the specific gravity of the human body is just about equal to the specific gravity of water.

Only last summer a young woman who could not swim got out beyond her depth at one of the leading seashore resorts and would soon have been drowned if she had not possessed wonderful presence of mind. Throwing herself on her back, she floated until help came to her. If she had been in fresh water, she could not have remained long on her back, for her legs, being heavier than the amount of fresh water they displaced, would have gradually sunk, the lower part of the trunk following until she would have been in an upright position. Then her head

do very well. The crush hat is a part of the uniform, though the silk one may be worn. Watch and key chains should be hidden from view.

"The tuxedo coat belongs to the club

and perhaps informally at home. With

this coat a derby or a straw hat may be worn and, of course, the small black tie. Except with evening clothes the small tie is always undress.

"The black frock coat is the formal afternoon dress, while the gray one may be worn on other occasions, though we could hardly call it informal. At

weddings and receptions and wherever

ladies are to be the black frock, closely buttoned up, is the correct thing.

"Trousers with this coat are of black, showing an indistinct stripe. With the gray frock coat, which has trousers of the same material, a fancy waistcoat is permissible. Colored shirts do not belong to the frock coat and neither do turnover collars. These both mark the informal dress.

"With morning dress more liberty is allowed, and a man may indulge his fancy for colored shirts, handkerchiefs and ties, though these should be neat and smart. The suit made of loosely woven material, such as homespun, is coolest and most comfortable, two important qualifications. Square cut coats are smartest. With this morning suit go a soft felt hat, usually a fedora, and perhaps a white canvas waistcoat.

"I believe the walking stick belongs

to afternoon clothes, though it may be

carried at any time. A man doesn't

want a stick when going to business,

and if he has on evening clothes he

wants nothing that will be in his way.

The plain wooden stick is not carried.

The correct one shows a little ornamentation, never of gold, for young men.

"There is only one yachting dress,

but for outing a man may choose whatever he likes. Flannels, however, are

by far the most comfortable to wear.

White trousers showing a fine dark

stripe, a blue coat striped with gray or

white and a shirt with a soft plaited

bosom are good form. Plaited bosoms,

by the way, should always be soft.

"Shoes may be white or tan, generally

the latter, and a good hat is the straw alpine. One should observe the

same rule with the outing suit as with

evening clothes—keep it harmonious

and confined to two colors. Blue and

white or black and white are excellent

combinations, though, as the latter ob-

viously belong to evening dress, it is

better to choose the former. Blue is a

color universally becoming, and its

combination with white produces a

particularly cool and fresh effect.

"I mention the alpine hat because the

shape suits nearly all men, just as most

women find it becoming.

"Trousers of the outing suit should

be made with straps at the waist,

through which may be slipped a plain

leather belt, one not too narrow. This

belt must fit snugly around the top,

allowing none of the trousers to show

above it. In this way the waist

assumes the desired trim look. A good

idea is to get the belt first and have the

loops on the trousers made to fit it ex-

actly."

The cuts from the journal mentioned

show a smart outing suit of blue and

white flannel and a Panama hat and a

cool looking morning suit of gray home-

spun, with gray felt hat and white can-

vas waistcoat.

Fashions and Fancies.

Costly silver toned chiming bells are beginning to be a fad for the extensive estates of wealthy people.

A popular hat is a sailor with a rolled up brim trimmed around with wild flowers, with a bow of black velvet ribbon on the left side falling over the hair.

There is nothing particularly novel about the combination of white dotted muslin and narrow black velvet ribbon, but it is certainly most charming.

Black and white striped silk is fashion-able again and is considered especially modish as a trimming on linen gowns.

Mercerized linens in pale pink, blue and green makes charming morning gowns, tucked in groups all around the skirt above a shaped flounce headed and finished with a stitched band.

Lawnes, dimittes and even gingham have a place on the list of summer day gowns.

A MAN'S CLOTHES.

An Authoritative Talk About Dress For Various Occasions.

"The most formal dress a man wears is his evening clothes," says Mr. Fritz Williams in the New York Herald, and these should be perfectly simple, displaying no jewelry except studs and buttons, and showing no color to destroy the harmony of the black and white combination. Studs should never be anything but pearls and the ordinary little buttons, three for 50 cents,

do not cost more than 15 cents.

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FELL UPON A ROCK.

Frank Seiler Sustains Fracture to Skull.

NEW HALF-WAY CULVERT.

LEWIS LAY DEAD.
Was Removing Stone from the Abutment of the Present Bridge, When a Caving of Earth Precipitated Him into the Gully—Unconscious for Hours.

Frank Seiler, of the firm of Seiler & Vogt, stone contractors, sustained a fracture to his skull at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning. Messrs. Seiler and Vogt have the contract for the construction of the stone culvert at the gully on the Navarre road, three miles south of the city. They are now tearing away the old bridge, preparatory to doing the stone work.

Mr. Seiler was standing on one of the abutments, removing a stone. A caving of the earth caused the stone to give way from under him, and he was thrown into the deep gully. He struck his head upon a rock. At the same time a mass of earth descended, completely burying him. Only one foot was visible when assistance arrived. He was unconscious when gotten out.

Dr. Williamson, who happened to be in the immediate neighborhood, was summoned, and Mr. Seiler was removed to his home, at 109 Center street, in Rudy's ambulance. He has not recovered consciousness at any time, and his condition is very serious. He has a fainting spell.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Pennsylvania Railway Company is Sued for Damages.

CANTON, July 20.—A roller-bearing axle factory is the latest industry which the board of trade has secured for Canton. The firm is known as Tipton Brothers, and is now located in St. Louis. The firm guarantees to employ at least fifty skilled hands within the first five years, and promises that the number employed shall approximate four hundred within a short time thereafter. All the indemnity asked by the concern is a site upon which to locate its plant.

John Hiltlan is the plaintiff in a suit filed in common pleas court by Attorney C. C. Upian, in which the Pennsylvania Railway company is named as the defendant. Damages are asked for in the amount of \$2,000. Hiltlan claims to have been injured to that extent, last winter, when, while employed as a section hand, he was cleaning snow and ice from switches in the Pennsylvania yards at Alliance. Employee of the defendant, he alleges, without giving him warning, switched cars into this switch, which ran over him, and from which he sustained a concussion of the brain, a broken left leg and a crushed foot.

Harris's Nickel Plate shows brought the usual number of shell-game followers to town on Saturday. One of them detected by the police while plying his craft was assessed \$50 and the costs by Mayor Robertson.

The funeral services of Leopold Blechle were held from St. Peter's church on Monday morning. President McKinley was among those who attended the services.

The will has been filed for probate in the estate of the late Michael Gabriel, of Massillon. The deceased devised and bequeathed all his property, real and personal, to his wife, Catherine Gabriel.

A petition for the sale of real estate has been filed in the estate of Elmer S. Eschliman, of Lawrence township.

The final account has been filed in the estate of William Hanson, of Bethlehem township.

An inventory and appraisement has been filed and private sale of personal property ordered in estate of Cranmer Cozier, of Massillon.

The sale of real estate has been confirmed and deed and distribution ordered in estate of Anna B. Walter, of Tuscarawas township.

CAUGHT THE SHOW SPIRIT.

A Horse Cuts Capers and Does Much Damage.

Philip Diefenbacher, of 182 Wooster street, had his right arm broken and was otherwise hurt by being thrown from his carriage, near the show grounds on Sunday morning. Mr. Diefenbacher's horse, catching the sportive spirit of the show horses, just over the fence, began to cut up, too. Then it became ashamed and scared and ran away. The horse was badly injured, and the carriage was somewhat damaged.

THE 25c. FAMILY DOCTOR.

SHENANDOAH, PA.—Sylvester Pappert of No. 117 South Main St., says: "For twenty years past I have been troubled with constipation and kidney trouble and during that time I have taken dozens of packages of different remedies but none of them did me any good. The secretions were irregular and unnatural. I got some of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and since using them the action of the kidneys is normal and regular and their general cathartic effect is good." DR. A. W. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS. The result was simply wonderful. I am now strong and healthy again, thanks to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Genuine bear portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase. 25c, at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

For sale by E. S. Craig.

SALARY INCREASED

St. John's Church Adds \$300 to Its Pastor's Income.

At a meeting held Sunday morning the congregation of St. John's church decided to make the salary of its pastor, the Rev. J. E. Digel, \$1,200, \$300 more than the latter has previously received. The increase is made voluntarily.

LEWIS LAY DEAD.

But the Other Trainmen Knew It Not.

MET DEATH AT WARWICK.

His Body, Severed in Two, Found on the Track, a Half Hour After the Accident—Not Missed Till Train Reached Massillon—Was His First Trip—Aged 30 Years and Single.

When a south bound Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling freight train reached Massillon, shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, it was discovered that one of its brakemen, James E. Lewis, was missing. It was then learned by telegraph that the body of Lewis, cut in two, had been found lying on the track at Warwick, a short time previously. Lewis had evidently fallen from the train under the wheels.

In the absence of the Summit county coroner, a justice of the peace from Clinton officiated in the case. His verdict was accidental death. The body was Monday sent to Salem, W. Va., the home of the deceased, by Undertaker Daily, of Canal Fulton, to whose morgue it had been removed immediately after the accident. Lewis was about 30 years old, and was single.

It was Lewis's first trip. He was last seen alive at Warwick.

THE COATLESS MAN.

He Has Not Obtained Recognition at the Hotel Conrad.

The management of the Hotel Conrad, at noon Monday, had two occasions to call attention to the rule which debars the coatless man from the dining room. One of the violators of the rule entered the dining room wearing a coat, but removed it as he seated himself at a table. The other man came from his office coatless. The management quietly sent a note to each of the men, directing attention to the rule of the house. Both men left the dining room immediately. The management states that all the best hotels have taken a stand against the coatless man, and that as it is the rule at the Conrad, it is the intention to enforce it.

GUNS FOR OLD GLORY.

The First Foreign Salute Given to the American Flag.

The little Ranger ran slowly between the frowning French frigates, looking as warlike as they. Her men swarmed like bees into the rigging, and her colors ran up to salute the flag of his most Christian majesty of France, and she fired one by one her salute of 13 guns, says Sarah Orne Jewett in *The Atlantic*.

There was a moment of suspense. The wind was very light now. The powder smoke drifted away, and the flapping sails sounded loud overhead. Would the admiral answer back or would he treat this bold challenge like a handkerchief waved at him from a pleasure boat? Some of the officers on the Ranger looked incredulous, but Paul Jones still held his letter in his hand. There was a puff of white smoke, and the great guns of the French flagship began to shake the air—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine—and then were still save for their echoes from the low hills about Carnac and the great Druid Mount of St. Michael.

"Henry Gardner, you may tell the men that this was the salute of the king of France to our republic and the first high honor to our flag," said the captain proudly to his steersman, but they were all buzzing now along the Ranger's decks, that little ship whose name shall never be forgotten while her country lives.

The captain lifted his hat and stood looking up at the flag.

"We hardly know what this day means, gentlemen," he said soberly to his officers, who came about him. "I believe we are at the christening of the greatest nation that was ever born into the world. The day shall come when America, republic though she may be, will salute no foreign flag without receiving gun for gun!"

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TIMING YOUR TRAIN.

Ways in Which to Learn How Fast You Are Traveling.

"There has been some picturesque fiction written about the ease with which railroad men and drummers are supposed to tick off the miles as the train speeds along from things they can see from the car windows," said a railroad conductor to reporter.

"There is only one strictly accurate way, and that is to seat yourself on the side of the train from which may be observed the white mile posts that line the road and hold your watch on them. If you have a split second watch, it will prove interesting to note that while you made one mile in 60 seconds the next was covered in 53 and the third in 70 seconds, and so on, as the speed of the train increases or slackens. You may also follow around the little second hand on an ordinary watch. It kills time.

"Some pretend to say that they can tell the speed of the train by counting the telegraph poles. If there were an exact number of telegraph poles to every mile, this might be done by a little figuring, but there is a difference. The number of telegraph poles to a mile vary from 33 to 49, depending upon the straight stretches and the curves in the track, the latter having more poles than the former. So, you see, it is not as easy as the drummer would have the other passengers believe.

"If the poles are placed 33 to the mile, they are 160 feet apart, and every 11 passed represents a third of a mile. If placed 40 to a mile, they are 132 feet apart, and every 20 represents half a mile.

"These are easy figures to remember, and by applying them on a journey a passenger may obtain an idea more or less accurate of the speed of the train.

"Another way is to attempt to count the clicks of the wheels of the truck of your car as they pass over the rails where joined. The rails of the roads as placed today are too evenly joined to arrive at an exact determination by this method, because if you miss two or three joints your calculations are thrown out as to accuracy.

"However, there are railroad men who cannot tell you the number of rails to the mile of their own roads, and rails vary in length, the average being 30 feet, some 33 feet and some 60 feet. At 30 feet there are 176 rails to the mile, and if you can count 176 consecutive clicks as your train flies along you may determine its speed and not otherwise."—Washington Star.

THREE SIMPLE QUESTIONS.

And the Librarian Could Not Answer One of Them.

One day two well dressed young women approached the desk of the reading room of a big library. One of them took a memorandum from her pocket-book.

"Can you tell me how many yards—oh, that's the wrong list!" she said, hastily bringing forth another slip of paper. "Here it is. Will you please tell me who is Rudyard Kipling's favorite author?"

"I am unable to tell you, never having heard that he had one," admitted one of the librarians.

"Dear me!" said the young woman irritably. "It is one of the questions for our next club meeting. Well, which one of Shackeray's books brought him the most income?"

"That you can probably find out by consulting a book, the number of which I will give you," said the official.

"Oh, I can't stop to look it up!" she said hurriedly. "I thought you could tell me at once. Well, there's one more thing.

Bessie Cammock, my cousin in Manchester, had a splendid book when I was there last year for anecdotes of famous people. I can't remember the name of it or who wrote it, but it was about so big"—illustrating with one finger on the desk—"and it has a dark green cover. Now, can you tell me what it is? Some day when I have time I would like to get it out. Of course you must have it in the library?"

For the third time the official was obliged to confess his inability to give her direct information. She looked at him with a piercing gaze and turned away, saying audibly to her companion:

"There, that just shows what all this talk about their being examined for positions in libraries amounts to! Three perfectly simple questions, all on literary subjects, and he couldn't answer one of them!"—*Savings Journal*.

The Toothpick Habit.

"I'd like to know what my customers do with all the toothpicks they carry away," remarked a restaurant proprietor the other day. "Few men take a single toothpick. Most of them take half a dozen and many a whole handful, and when they come in here again for the next meal they take as many over again. They don't need them. It's all due to the toothpick chewing habit, which seems to be growing. There isn't anything particularly pleasant about chewing a wooden toothpick, and it may be injurious if a piece of the wood lodges in the throat or gets down into the stomach, as it is very apt to. But the toothpick chewing habit is becoming a rival to the gum and tobacco habits. The only reason I can give for it is that the toothpicks are free and gum and tobacco are not!"—*New York Sun*.

Snuffed Out.

Friend—What became of your poem called "Light, Beautiful Light?" Poet (sadly)—The editor turned it down.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Don't wait until your friends are dead to give them flowers.—*Atchison Globe*.

When you can get a bourse at a bargain, drive the bargain.—*Chicago News*.

MY MORTALITY.

We write, "Mortal, thy life is but a span." And yet I feel that air and earth and sky are ever mine, even forevermore. That I and mine can never die.

And yet I know, how well, how well I know, That in the future somewhere hidden lies a day, the day of days, which has for me a moment supreme, when I shall close my eyes.

To open them on this my world no more, When friends will fold my hands upon my breast And sadly say: "Dear soul, thy work is done. Let us now lay her gently to her rest."

Springtime with bud and bloom will come and go;

The busy world will still rush madly on;

The earth and air and sky will be for those Who will not know that I have come and gone.

—Dr. Grace Peckham Murray in Harper's Bazaar.

Routed Snakes With Chloroform.

Dr. George Kent Sterling of Utica, Mon., was sent for and used his carriage for several miles and then was obliged to strike off across country to reach his destination, says a St. Paul dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. On the journey Dr. Sterling was startled by the sharp and unmistakable sound of a snake rattle at his feet. He found himself practically hemmed in by snakes. For a moment the physician was almost paralyzed with fear. Then a bright thought struck him. Lying within his reach was a piece of bark about three feet long. Wrapping his handkerchief about one end of the bark, he saturated the cloth with chloroform from his medicine case. Then, cautiously poking the bark at the heads of the rear ing snakes, one after another, again and again, occasionally renewing the saturation, he finally had the satisfaction of seeing the snakes begin to slowly and drowsily descend into the grass.

These are easy figures to remember, and by applying them on a journey a passenger may obtain an idea more or less accurate of the speed of the train.

"Another way is to attempt to count the clicks of the wheels of the truck of your car as they pass over the rails where joined. The rails of the roads as placed today are too evenly joined to arrive at an exact determination by this method, because if you miss two or three joints your calculations are thrown out as to accuracy.

"However, there are railroad men who cannot tell you the number of rails to the mile of their own roads, and rails vary in length, the average being 30 feet, some 33 feet and some 60 feet. At 30 feet there are 176 rails to the mile, and if you can count 176 consecutive clicks as your train flies along you may determine its speed and not otherwise."—*Washington Star*.

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SCHLEY INQUIRY CASE.

Arraignment and Defense of the Admiral Before the Court.

THE POINTS TO BE VENTILATED.

Detailed Form of Those on Which the Brooklyn's Commander Has Asked Investigation—What the Admiral's Supporters Have to Say in Answer to Them.

The counts in the precept which has been issued to the Schley court of inquiry by Secretary Long will be found below, side by side with the answers made thereto by the adherents of the admiral, says the New York Journal:

These are the points on which Admiral Schley is arraigned:

1. His conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign.

2. The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling and the property of the movements of the flying squadron off Cienfuegos in May, 1898.

3. The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling and the property of the movements of the said squadron in proceeding from Cienfuegos to Santiago.

4. The circumstances attending the arrival of the flying squadron at Santiago, the reasons for its retrograde turn westward and departure from Santiago and the property thereof.

5. The circumstances attending and the reasons for the despatching of the orders of Schley by Commodore Schley, the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the property of his conduct in the premises.

6. The condition of the coal supply of the flying squadron on and about May 27, 1898, its coaling facilities; the necessity, if any, for or advisability of, the return of the squadron to Key West to coal, and the accuracy and property of the official reports made by Commodore Schley with respect to this matter.

7. Whether or not every effort incumbent upon the commanding officer of a fleet under such circumstances was made to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser *Cuauhtemoc* as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago harbor May 27 to 31, inclusive, and the necessity for or advisability of engaging the batteries at the entrance to Santiago harbor and the Spanish vessels at anchor within the entrance to said harbor at the ranges used, and the property of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

8. The necessity, if any, for and advisability of withdrawing at night the flying squadron from the entrance to Santiago harbor a distance of 14 miles, such shall be found to have been the extent and character of such withdrawal, and whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor, to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom, was established, and the property of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

9. The position of the Brooklyn on the morning of July 3, 1898, at the time of the exit of the Spanish vessels from the harbor of Santiago, the circumstances attending, the reasons for and the incidents resulting from the turning of the Brooklyn in the direction which she turned at or about the beginning of the action with said Spanish vessels, and the possibility of thereby colluding with either of the vessels of the United States fleet, and the property of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

10. The circumstances relating to and the property of a controversy with Lieutenant Adolph H. Hodgeson, U. S. N., who, on July 3, 1898, during the battle of Santiago, was navigating the Brooklyn, to the admiral—namely, that he (Schley) said he was too near the Spaniards, that he gave orders to get out of the way and that he said: "Damn the Texas! Let her take care of herself." This reported language of Admiral Schley was investigated, and no action taken, although Lieutenant Hodgeson, navigator of the Texas, stated that Hodgeson had said Schley used the language attributed to him.

ever, that his fire was for awhile blanketed by the Oregon.

11. It will be shown that there was no personal or official inquiry made in regard to the conduct of Captain Cook, a member of the Brooklyn, in relation to the turning of the Brooklyn, also the colleague at that time the commander of the Brooklyn, and the ensuing correspondence between them on the subject thereof, and the property of the conduct of Admiral Schley in the premises.

12. The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling and the property of the movements of the flying squadron off Santiago in May, 1898.

13. The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling and the property of the movements of the said squadron in proceeding from Cienfuegos to Santiago.

14. Admiral Schley remained at Cienfuegos instead of moving to Santiago under general instructions from Sampson to remain there until satisfied that Cervera's squadron was not there. He was not furnished with the code of signals whereby he could have ascertained that fact and when furnished with it moved promptly to Santiago.

15. Admiral Schley took with him the Eagle and the collier Merrimac on his way from Cienfuegos to Santiago, and these being slow boats retarded his movements. He had to stop to repair the Merrimac several times. These vessels were assigned to him by Admiral Sampson, and he could not abandon them.

16. Schley was informed by Subsige, Jewell and wife, who had been off Santiago for four months, that he had not seen Cervera's squadron and was also informed by his pilot, the sea and weather prevented coaling, and he started toward Key West, but, finding that he could coal later, did coal and returned to Santiago.

17. Admiral Schley was instructed that the navy department believed Cervera was at Santiago and looked to him to ascertain the fact and to see that Cervera did not leave without decisive action. Schley telegraphed that the Merrimac, his collier, was disabled; that he was unable to coal the Texas, Marlinhead, Vixen and Brooklyn owing to a very rough sea, and could not remain on that account. In his dispatch he said, "Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of department."

18. Admiral Schley said he had need 10,000 tons of coal on arriving at Key West from Santiago. The coaling facilities were a broken down collier, and with no other base of supplies Key West was the port of call. Admiral Schley's report, he being on the scene, cannot be attacked for accuracy and propriety.

19. The Cristobal Colon will well up in the harbor and not at the entrance. Schley made a reconnaissance on the afternoon of May 31 to the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans to develop the fortifications and their character, his intention being to destroy the Colon promptly. His first was returned by heavy batteries at the entrance to the Santiago harbor and the Spanish vessels at anchor within the entrance to said harbor at the ranges used, and the property of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

20. The Colon having disappeared and the strength and danger of the batteries having been determined, Rear Admiral Schley still maintained a blockade of the port without the risk of disabling his squadron. At the time of the withdrawal the Brooklyn and Texas were not with his force of reconnaissance, but were coaling in the offing.

21. The postmaster may, if the patron desires and sends him by the carrier's hand an addressed envelope or letter, slip the order inside and mail it himself, or he may give the order to the carrier to be handed over to the patron on the next trip past the latter's place of residence.

22. THE AUGUST APPLE.

A Dainty Dish That Can Be Made From the Fruit.

The apples that ripen in August are deliciously spicy and very juicy, and they lend themselves well to dainty desserts and supper dishes. An English friend taught me to appreciate this fruit as I never had before, says Sallie Joy White in the August Woman's Home Companion. One of the dishes to which she introduced me was apple trifle. The ingredients are ten good sized juicy apples, the rind of half a lemon, six ounces of fine granulated sugar, one-half pint of milk, one-half pint of cream, two eggs and some whipped cream. Peel and core the apples, cut them in slices and put them into a saucepan with two tablespoonsfuls of water, the sugar and the minced lemon rind.

Bake together until quite tender, then rub through a sieve. If it should not be quite sweet enough, add more sugar and put at the bottom of a dish. Make a boiled custard of the eggs, cream and milk, and when it has cooled a little pour it over the apples. Whip one-half cupful of cream, having sweetened it and flavored it with lemon, heap it over the custard, and the dish is ready for the table. Sponge, angel or cup cake is very nice to serve with it.

23. The turn of the Brooklyn, or the loop, was ordered by Captain Cook as a matter of tactical judgment. In his official report he explains it simply, thus: "We opened fire on the leading ship in five minutes from the discovery [that they were coming out]. The port battery was first engaged, as we stood with port helm to head off the leading ship and giving them a raking fire at about 1,500 yards' range. The enemy turned to the westward to close into the land. We then were around to starboard, bringing the starboard battery into action. The enemy hugged the shore to the westward. The Brooklyn, leading, was followed by the Texas, Iowa, Oregon, Indiana and Gloucester." The secretary of the navy, it will be shown, never criticized the loop of the Brooklyn. Captain Philip of the Texas does not allege that there was any danger to his ship or any others from the turn of the Brooklyn. He does say, how-

STOCK MARKET WAS DULL,

Feeling of Uncertainty as to Strike Settlement—Government Revenue Disappointingly Good.

New York, July 31.—The stock market Tuesday morning confirmed the impression created by Monday's market, when the accumulation of favorable factors over Sunday signally failed to awaken any active interest in the speculation. Mindful of Monday's experience, the traders were even more disinclined to attempt a movement of prices Tuesday. The dullness and sluggishness of the market exceeded anything that has been seen since last summer and autumn, after the falling prices on account of the spring wheat shortage had been succeeded by the period of waiting preceding the national election. The extreme fluctuations reached as high as a point in only a limited number of stocks, and in them, as in the general market, the movement was wavering and uncertain. The largest part of the dealings was in the United States Steel stocks. But the reports in morning newspapers of the good prospects of settlement of the strike were ineffectual to cause any strength in the stocks. Apparently speculators were dissatisfied with prospects, however favorable, of a settlement, and were waiting for accomplished facts and signed papers as a basis for determining the present value and future prospects of the securities. There was a feeling of uncertainty also as to how far the strike settlement had already been discounted in the recent advance in the stocks. The few desultory advances in individual stocks, some of them in obscure industries, were indifferently held. The whole market sunk more and more into a waiting attitude. The present ease of money takes that factor out of immediate consideration. But the future of the money market and the cautiousness of bankers in looking up capital in long time loans serves as a warning of possible future contingencies. The course of the government revenues is a disappointment to those who hoped for relaxation of demands on the money market from that source. In spite of the operation of the amended revenue law, the government's receipts continue to run well over those of last year, while the expenditures thus far this month have fallen more than \$900,000 below those of July last year. The sub-treasury at New York has taken over a million dollars from the market since Friday last. The continuance of these unlooked for conditions of the government revenue will materially affect money market conditions during the period of interior crop demands upon New York. These doubtful factors—the outlook discouraged any buying demand and made the market soft and yielding even to the light selling pressure, that was brought to bear upon it. The reactionary tendency gained force and the closing was dull and weak at about the lowest, many important railroad stocks showing net losses of a point or more.

There was some early show of strength in the bond market on a well diversified demand, but best prices there were yielded in the late dealings. Total sales, par value, \$1,125,000. United States bonds were all unchanged in quotations on the last call.

THE MARKETS.

Rural Mail Carriers Can Now Get Money Orders For Patrons.

The department has issued a bound book of receipts for rural mail carriers which resembles in a general way a checkbook, each page containing a receipt and a stub, with a perforated line between to facilitate separation. The book is kept by the carrier, and the stubs show the disposal made of the money intrusted to him by the patron who holds his receipt. It is always supplied with blank applications, which the patron fills out himself and gives him with the money. The carrier's receipt in this manner becomes the patron's voucher, showing that he has given the carrier his money and his application. The stub becomes the carrier's voucher that money and application have been given to the postmaster and that a money order has been made out in accordance therewith, and the postmaster's voucher is found in his own money order book, where a carbon duplicate of the order he has drawn is preserved.

The postmaster may, if the patron desires and sends him by the carrier's hand an addressed envelope or letter, slip the order inside and mail it himself, or he may give the order to the carrier to be handed over to the patron on the next trip past the latter's place of residence.

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25. Cincinnati, July 30.

HOGS—Market active at \$3.75@5.85.

CATTLE—Market strong at \$2.00@2.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$2.00@2.65.

CATTLE—One car for the market; nothing doing; steady feeling.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Demand fair and prices steady; 10 cars unsold. Sheep, \$2.50@4.25; choice, \$4.50@6.65; culs, \$2.00; lambs, \$4.50@6.40; culs, \$2.50@3.00.

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